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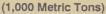
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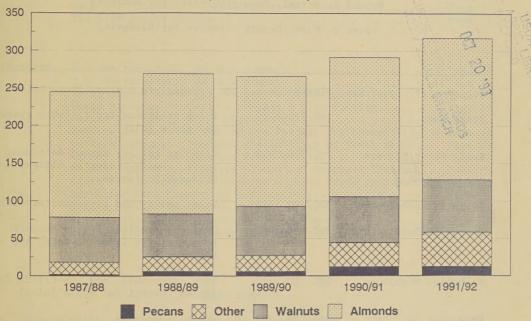
Horticultural Products Review

Circular Series

FHORT 10-92 October 1992

# U.S. Tree Nut Exports Expanded Again in 1991/92





Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

U.S. tree nut exports reached 317,000 metric tons in marketing year 1991/92 (July-June), 9 percent above 1990/91. Almonds and walnuts continued to account for over 80 percent of U.S. tree nut exports. But much of the increase was in the "other" category, which includes hazelnuts, Brazil nuts, macadamia nuts, pistachios, cashews, and other mixed nuts. Pecans held about steady, but remained up significantly from 1987/88. Germany continued to be the largest market for U.S. tree nut exports at 62,800 tons in 1991/92. Canada and Japan were also large markets, with exports of 32,000 tons and 30,000 tons, respectively, followed by Spain, the Netherlands, and Italy.

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All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg.) = 2.2046 pounds, 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 pounds, 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter (hl.) = 26.42 gallons, and 1 hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres.

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### EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to all countries in July 1992 were \$458 million, just 1 percent above the same month a year earlier. Most commodity groupings showed modest gains, however, with the exception of fresh citrus, fresh non-citrus fruit, frozen vegetables, and tree nuts. Significant export declines in oranges, cherries, plums, and shelled almonds nearly offset increases in the other commodity groupings. During the first 10 months (October-July) of fiscal 1992, the total value of U.S. horticultural exports was \$5.1 billion--13 percent over the same period last year. Fiscal year-to-date exports of oranges, fruit and vegetable juices, and hops and products have already exceeded exports for all of fiscal 1991.

				JUL 92			***	TIPE (1' 000		
NAME			QUANTITY					LUE (1,000	DOLLARS)	
GROUP & COMMODITY	CURR MO CUE	RR MO	R TODATE	YR TODATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR, FRUIT CITRUS MT GRAPEFRUIT LEMONS ORANGES, INCL TMPLS OTHER CITRUS Subtotal:—	14,357 16 9,429 11 17,205 26 651 41,644 55	5,119 1,894 5,569 518 5,102		430,475 115,095 433,081 24,209 1,002,861	458,872 119,389 251,948 18,057 848,267	8,154 10,619 16,015 504 35,294	8,052 9,728 12,544 363 30,689	253,152 97,994 171,989 16,221 539,357	237,071 97,623 237,674 21,351 593,720	268,291 117,456 189,150 17,402 592,301
FR, FRT, NON-CIT MT APPLES AVOCADOS CHERRIES SWT & TRT GRAPES KINNIFRUIT MELONS PAPALS & NCTRNS PEACHES & NCTRNS PEACHES PLARS PRUNES SITRAMBERRIES CHER ROM-CITRUS SUBTOTAL	13,445 19 188	5.79 4.4275 7.7424 7.721699264 4.727664	328,770 18,730 121,7248 89,5330 43,1474 41,174 34,667 827,39	470,9376 30,8280 142,3844 139,71987 50,888 101,8445 101,8445 397,7425 1,082,273	371,313 184,184 18,843 190,622 125,822 125,822 689,339 174,1724 422,1724 1,070,53	16,734 1,014 21,544 18,310 13,041 14,725 22,027 8,622 127,994	17,173 1,072 11,378 21,555 47 12,138 13,661 13,661 17,532	204,766 63,7482 63,7482 141,145 56,7633 428,839 641,108 728,108	292,184 347 104,7765 114,765 114,181 51,181 51,181 51,181 61,181	236,45959 445959 658,45690 20115,7585487359 75788,7758 7588,7758 939
CND/FREP FRUIT CHERRIES INT CND FRUIT NIXTURES MARACHIMO CHRY PEACHES CANNED PINEAPPLE CANNED FRT PREP/FRES OTHER CANNED FR Subtotal:—		293 1,967 359 999 480 1,713 2,169	6,974 23,638 15,525 45,039 20,446 120,446	5,716 26,872 16,371 15,923 49,774 33,029 140,940	8,583 28,476 18,369 18,300 55,389 25,697 146,876	1,396 1,578 1,338 1,036 1,857 4,132 2,157 11,557	2,242 750 860 371 5,835 2,938 13,507	11,245 23,759 3,406 14,8185 49,5375 130,519	10,657 30,234 6,513 16,009 5,051 57,011 33,150 158,629	13,973 28,184 4,508 17,543 7,137 61,740 27,610 160,698
DRIED FRUIT PRUNES, DRIED RAISINS, DRIED OTHER DRIED FRUIT Subtotal:	6,817 10,563 1,348 18,729	397 2,014 1,258 3,669	84,071 109,854 18,268 212,195	75,319 99,333 20,117 194,770	100,070 137,196 22,432 259,700	8,463 14,330 2,508 25,302	7,956 16,757 2,865 27,580	104,158 146,583 37,070 287,813	108,804 141,181 44,804 294,791	123,888 183,412 44,504 351,805
FROZEN FRUIT MT BLUEBERRIES, FZM STRAWBERRIES, FZN OTHER FZN FRUIT Subtotal:	1,627 2,020 1,100 4,749	563 ,628 ,128 ,320	20,513 8,324 7,935 36,773	5,562 10,062 14,859 30,484	21,758 11,243 11,658 44,660	870 2,655 1,665 5,187	1,018	12,108 11,857 11,857 35,405	10,440 12,647 19,318 42,606	14,240 15,709 16,184 46,134
FRIEVEG JUICE (SSE) KL GRAPEFRUIT JU CNC ORANGE JU NT CNC ORANGE JUICE CNC OTHER JUICES Subtotal:—	4,099 33,509 33,509 33,509 33,509 367,008	913 ,719 ,657 ,506 ,797	29,253 35,690 265,812 254,017 584,773	50,061 53,630 287,847 329,071 720,610	36,416 42,468 313,077 303,777 695,740	2,467 3,201 13,997 14,083 33,751	2,217 5,609 12,289 17,519 37,635	18,681 31,473 114,250 145,113 309,518	31,763 47,198 126,787 187,236 392,985	22,892 37,161 134,463 173,205 367,722
VEGSTABLES FR ASPARAGUS, FR, CHLD BROCCOLL CAULIFIOMER CELERY LETTUCE, FR, CH. ONIONS FR, TOPATOES, FR, CH. OTHER VEG, FR. Subcotal:——	4,5899 4,0829 14,8215 10,4461 16,6422 113,553 139	160 1791 1791 1791 1799 1799 1799 1799 179	16,611 75,296 530,1923 1000,7010 7532,010 758,1390 1467,1399 1,298,518	18,756 82,986 67,625 108,676 272,341 126,649 77,875 132,987 132,246 1,452,144	16,968 79,794 59,296 107,551 289,296 153,726 80,305 138,305 138,305 1,430,971	3,570 3,577 2,857 4,867 4,869 127,415 62,054	498 3,8133 4,8133 4,61259 31,617 633,17	46,433 48,296 39,1572 120,592 43,7666 177,894 763,227	53,230 51,129 44,994 36,841 111,289 46,012 42,613 106,104 285,268 777,485	47,367 52,177 42,775 40,405 131,229 46,1487 304,903 831,268
VEGETABLES CARRIED MT CATSUP & CHILI SA SWEET CORN CARRED TOMATO PASTE TOMATO SAUCE OTHER CARRED VEG. Subtotal:—		2,404 2,350 5,553 406 7,957 2,672	13,517 112,989 43,917 26,113 133,585 330,124	19,944 113,858 57,464 49,702 157,080 398,049	16,354 130,223 49,868 35,619 162,248 394,313	1,625 8,986 2,151 3,263 18,750 34,777	2,046 9,901 4,868 5,157 20,908 42,882	11,462 90,453 45,086 24,927 167,764 339,694	15,661 90,381 48,549 46,729 204,487 405,809	13,964 103,453 51,242 34,247 204,111 407,019
FROZEN VEGETABLES MT FROZEN FRENCH FRY FZN SWT CORN OTHER POT. FZN OTHER FZN VEG Subtotal:	15,673 15 4,496 4 1,147 1 4,701 5 26,018 26	5,755 1,084 1,224 5,448 5,513	135,397 47,482 13,568 50,459 246,908	157,628 50,698 12,112 56,161 276,600	163,242 56,430 15,713 58,747 294,134	11,466 3,360 1,020 5,272 21,121	11,128 3,220 1,150 5,098 20,599	99,596 39,024 13,141 49,398 201,161	111,409 39,991 10,893 53,974 216,269	119,722 45,558 15,113 58,474 238,868
DEHYD VEGETABLES MT GARLIC DEHY ONIONS DEHY POTATO DEHYD OTHER DEHY VEG. Subtotal:——		571 1,813 3,447 2,771 3,603	6,265 18,838 27,589 25,580 78,273	6,904 18,436 35,877 27,489 88,706	7,556 22,499 32,714 30,097 92,867	1,503 3,340 2,690 3,069 10,603	1,508 4,228 3,422 3,230 12,391	14,495 43,621 29,477 32,329 119,924	16,148 43,034 31,155 37,718 128,056	17,617 52,246 34,525 38,225 142,615
TREE NUTS ALAND SH/PREP ALAONDS, UNSHLD PISTACHIO, UNSHLD WALMUTS, SHLD WALMUTS, UNSHLD OTHER NUTS Subtotal:—	12,835 9 1,012 252 804 1 290 3,356 3 18,550 16	740 839 954 1,079 3,553	146,660 11,721 4,277 10,954 45,141 37,466 256,222	136,733 9,898 8,158 17,963 49,269 47,080 269,096	184,043 13,548 4,813 12,431 46,349 44,862 306,048	39,539 1,976 608 2,864 462 10,510 55,960	31,532 1,744 2,705 3,048 485 10,529 50,045	418,842 23,829 36,9861 104,929 678,687	448,343 20,363 27,3602 137,635 776,491	533,973 28,067 15,201 41,208 82,638 828,938
NURSERY PRODUCTS NOME CUT FLOWERS OTHER NURSERY Subtotal:	0	0	0	0	0	2,156 8,386 10,543	2,369 9,655 12,025	27,194 142,118 169,313	27,834 147,461 175,295	32,090 162,417 194,507
HOPS & PRODUCTS MT HOP EXTRACT HOP PELLETS HOPS, NSFP Subtotal:	220 300 72 594	340 272 226 839	2,066 5,009 1,091 8,168	4,292 4,403 2,447 11,144	2,397 5,898 1,258 9,554	3,447 1,780 600 5,827	4,680 2,487 1,314 8,482	30,310 26,568 6,202 63,081	55,781 25,528 12,977 94,286	34,609 31,280 7,647 73,537
WINE KL GRAPE WINES OTHER WINE PRODUCTS Subtotal: Grand Total:	9,034 12 882 1 9,916 13	2,197 1,099 3,297	85,513 12,812 98,325	97,257 16,551 113,808	105,677 15,365 121,042	12,968 506 13,475 453,451	16,888 595 17,483 458,453	110,569 7,020 117,590 4,483,404	129,518 8,343 137,862 5.082,381	138,841 8,079 146,920 5,312,838
						,	,	, ,		-,020,000

# U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES WORLD TOTAL, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR JUL 92

NAME			QUANTITY	JUL 92			VALUE	(1,000 DOL	TADEL	
	CITER MO	CTRR MO		VP TODATE	TACT	CTER MO				
GROUP & COMMODITY		CURR YR	YR TODATE LAST YR		YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR		YR TDT LAST YR	CURR YR	LAST
FRESH FRUIT APPLES AVOCADO BARANA CARTELOUPE GRAPE KIMIFRUIT MARGO PEACH PINEAPPLE RASPBERRY STRAWBERRY OTHER RUIN OTHER FRUIT SUBOOTALE	2,085 258,920 4,469 4,269 4,269 21,330 8,962 21,330 8,962 21,725 345,979	3,496 327 274,072 139 152 17,39 7 13 4,239 4,239 27 202 26,840 335,248	100,390 2,636,984 261,162 336,521 27,014 49,286 92,927 14,571 14,571 1425,101 4,198,279	126,560 2,881,641 309,659 16,930 54,054 105,078 105,078 104,465 111,4336 4,374,563	111,285 3,211,215 226,7216 337,740 31,639 49,639 49,580 111,117 14,571 14,571 14,424 4,886,160	1,564 1,655 76,368 4,230 10,260 12,260 3,242 1,242 1,242 128,039	2,036 76,092 324 0 14,189 9 3,102 5,079 10,579 111,733	424.5627577311V1684150 4157168877096001684150 201688770960168771 201688770960168771 15586888888888888888888888888888888888	76.57.59.50.85.1 76.57.59.50.85.29.50.85.1 76.57.59.40.80.79.36.85.1 20.40.80.79.36.85.1 20.40.80.79.36.85.1 20.40.80.80.99.36.85.1 20.40.80.80.80.80.80.80.80.80.80.80.80.80.80	455,38447933816937878787878787878787877777
DRIED FRUIT DATE DATE DRD APRICOT DRD FIG & PASTE RAISIN OTHER DRD FRUIT Subtotal:	MT 171 181 96 872 571 1,894	174 173 40 792 839 2,020	5,135 5,089 7,466 8,488 9,432 35,612	6,749 6,688 8,752 5,484 33,598	5,537 6,722 7,903 11,229 11,886 43,279	194 434 96 960 1,247 2,931	212 451 59 753 1,839 3,316	5,132 13,119 7,406 7,620 10,696 43,974	7,245 14,088 12,130 5,268 10,738 49,472	5,695 16,417 7,585 10,198 12,990 52,886
FROZEN FRUIT FZN RASP FZN STR OTHER FZN FRUIT Subtotal:	287 766 1,737 2,812	285 1,406 2,311 4,003	2,778 20,422 15,028 38,229	2,223 18,454 17,902 38,580	3,551 21,414 17,975 42,941	1,235 1,335 1,337 2,892	1,323 2,444 4,204	3,630 24,925 14,932 43,488	3,436 19,959 19,340 42,736	4,592 26,675 18,520 49,787
CND/PREP FRUIT CANNED PEACH CANNED PEACH CANNED PINEAP MIXED FRUIT PREP/PRES FRUIT OTHER CND FRUIT Subtotal:	MT 1,391 0 26,531 17,270 10,680 56,058	420 1 22,224 211 22,841 9,842 55,542	9,916 383 238,093 148,548 103,795 503,002	18,488 286,069 3,107 169,564 108,816 586,047	10,569 281,5684 187,685 119,950 602,186	747 0 17,488 212 28,868 19,546 66,862	269 14,275 280 41,968 18,810 75,605	5,809 155,303 155,303 238,891 167,822 570,343	11,944 191,711 299,361 180,088 686,702	6,203 304 183,864 300,868 195,651 689,544
FRTEVEG JUICE (SSE) APPLEPEAR JU FCOJ GRAPE JU PINAP JU OTHER FRUIT JU Subtotal:	91,850 78,477 5,741 27,496 207,551	87,610 52,316 24,714 20,398 4,366 189,406		769,057 888,014 114,941 307,359 74,971 2,154,371		35,571 15,750 1,646 7,506 2,600 63,074	32,260 13,904 9,473 5,681 1,438 62,759	243,232 222,676 18,932 78,448 601,086	294,649 265,810 41,510 81,588 27,048 710,607	274,227 280,790 22,190 89,672 41,818 708,699
VEGETABLES FR ASPARAGUS BEAN BELL PEPPER CHILL PEPPER CHILL PEPPER CUCUMBER EGGFLANT GARLIC LETTUCE ONION POTATO, INCL SD SQUASH TOMATO OTHER FRS VEG SUBTORING SUBTOR	2 , 385 2 , 392 3 3 , 723 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1,519 2,878 1,782 4,782 4,783 4,783 4,538 13,741 54,127	21,309 11,416 90,014 27,875 170,1439 16,713 199,199 74,826 338,616 211,389 1,546,024	23,080 10,310 78,764 27,645 176,4841 185,584 189,968 189,968 181,575 188,277 1,214,157	23,446 11,863 96,539 36,039 19,5666 19,596 209,295 321,294 360,797 1,662,026	956 1377 4,412 2,5359 1,3533 2,8489 4,278 1,767 1,779 1,779	1,427 5,809 2,196 1,598 2,462 2,462 5,673 5,673 7,651 37,051	77-96-96-97-94-0-16-88-4 77-96-97-97-1-1-16-88-4 95-07-97-96-97-1-1-16-94-2 90-07-97-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	30 . 65247 180 . 45247 180 . 45247 145 . 45247 145 . 45247 172 . 5614 422 . 45247 102 . 45	31,916 10,969 100,596 37,285 12,897 12,871 23,465 102,910 48,227 48,227 48,227 264,644 941,236
VEG CANNED/DEHYD CID ARTICHOKE CID MERCOMS CID PIMIENTO CID TOM TOM PASTE DEHYD VEGETABLES OTHER CND VEG Subtotal:——	MT 2,071 4,700 5,433 765 5,433 12,956 13,051 40,112	2,734 3,812 720 986 1,645 333 7,244 14,413 31,890	13,641 43,379 6,698 9,071 41,407 10,014 136,042 335,901	14,659 42,970 6,106 8,081 15,702 4,961 71,846 145,260 309,586	16,945 51,207 7,841 10,434 45,520 18,725 173,365 405,307	3,046 11,540 818 368 4,100 4,323 10,725 12,543 43,465	4,634 8,765 1,197 479 225 235 8,103 38,03	23,157 103,879 11,114 4,070 29,073 29,073 100,919 129,930 408,392	23,113 99,741 10,748 10,138 90,666 139,158	28,101 122,586 13,011 4,756 31,789 114,640 164,688 487,005
VEGETABLES FIN BROCCOLI FIN CAULIFLOMER FIN OKRA FIN POTATO FIN OTHER VEG FIN Subtotal:	6,806 231 169 5,982 36,765 49,955	7,529 44 555 8,078 110,967 127,175	91,690 23,146 4,527 62,577 903,838 1,085,780	130,501 17,326 4,985 74,061 869,349 1,096,225	107,610 24,706 7,195 72,850 1,078,787 1,291,150	4,296 165 133 3,266 4,701 12,564	5,358 32 351 4,020 7,046 16,809	60,317 17,514 2,464 34,029 59,397 173,723	89,552 14,131 2,886 39,115 74,161 219,846	71,178 18,739 4,025 39,707 70,916 204,567
TREE NUTS BRAZILS TOT CASHEWS TOT FILDERIS TOT PISTACHIOS TOT OTHER NUTS Subtotal:——	MT 1,575 3,455 89 32 6,049 11,201	2,077 5,588 285 17 6,766 14,735	9,084 42,983 4,087 624 77,292 134,072	7,552 44,453 2,865 109 70,387 125,368	10,367 52,678 4,329 634 89,885 157,896	2,147 17,421 272 290 9,014 29,146	2,372 24,260 822 143 10,050 37,649	14,644 199,569 12,080 2,014 129,465 357,775	10,691 203,203 8,029 117,447 340,098	16,767 251,682 12,798 12,078 146,061 429,387
NUMBERY PRODUCTS CARRATIONS ROSES OTHER CUT FLRS OTH NURS PROD Subtotal:—	1006E 0	00000	00000	00000	0000	4,592 6,051 8,009 2,823 21,476	4,280 5,851 9,994 3,707 23,834	65,061 86,064 127,873 99,575 378,574	73,267 78,198 136,324 108,304 396,094	70,517 95,690 148,777 148,575 463,560
HOPS & PRODUCTS HOPS & PELLETS OTHER HOP PRODS Subtotal:	MT 153 154	78 23 102	7,900 1,297 9,198	7,588 914 8,502	7,966 1,447 9,414	1,032 1,056	359 233 592	27,899 9,387 37,286	34,358 4,959 39,318	28,224 9,696 37,920
GRAPE WINES OTHER WIN FROD Subtotal: Grand Total:	17,283 17,855	5,912 955 6,868	195,742 6,448 202,191	194,561 6,422 200,983	231,045 7,481 238,527	65,664	30,910 1,700 32,611 444,200	779,209 12,816 792,025 5,843,194	813,838 12,557 826,395 6,072,121	920,681 14,842 935,524 6,784,548

### UPDATES

### General Developments

--Israel has improved access for U.S. dried fruit and tree nuts. The Government of Israel will establish annual import quotas for 500 metric tons of U.S. raisins and 600 tons of U.S. dried prunes beginning in 1993. Israel had abrogated earlier committments on import quotas for U.S. raisins and prunes.

Israel's tariffs on all tree nuts from the United States (HS 08.02) except almonds will be reduced from 22 percent to 10 percent on January 1, 1993 (the duty on corresponding products from the European Community is 16.5 percent). Israel agreed to refrain from offsetting the improved market access resulting from the duty reduction by increasing variable levies or other non-tariff barriers. While the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement does not encompass the reduction of non-tariff barriers on agricultural products, all duties between the United States and Israel are scheduled to drop to zero on January 1, 1995.

### Dried Fruit

--The Turkish Government recently announced increased support prices for dried fruit and tree nuts. As shown in the chart below, increases ranged from 67 to 138 percent in lira terms, and from 5 to 50 percent in dollar terms. Agricultural marketing cooperatives are to provide the support with purchases on behalf of the government. In a related action, however, government agencies now are to be responsible for handling commodities after they are purchased by cooperatives.

The new system seems to mirror the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation's organization and handling of commodities under the price support program. Merchants and exporters feel that the program strays from free market principles and represents encroaching statism. They fear that exports will suffer, and wonder how cooperatives will handle the distribution of so much product. Producers, however, support the program, which provides price increases generally well above the inflation rate.

### Turkish Support Prices for Dried Fruit and Tree Nuts (Values as Shown)

	1991	1992	Percent	1991	1992	Percent
	TL/kg.	TL/kg.	change	\$/kg.	\$/kg.	change
Raisins	3,600	6,200	72%	\$0.77	\$0.84	8%
Dried figs	3,150	7,500	138%	\$0.68	\$1.01	50%
Filberts	5,000	9,000	80%	\$1.07	\$1.22	13%
Pistachios	15,000	25,000	67%	\$3.22	\$3.38	5%
Exchange rate TL to dollar	4,652	7,400	59%			

Sources: Agricultural Affairs Office, Izmir for price information; International Monetary Fund and Wall Street Journal for exchange rates.

### Fresh Non-citrus Fruit

-- The snapback duty was removed for peaches exported to Canada. Effective September 14, Revenue Canada removed the snapback duty on imports of fresh peaches from the United States entering all parts of Canada from Ouebec to Thunder Bay, Ontario. In effect since August 5, the tariff was removed because import prices went back up above 90 percent of the 5-year average price for 5 consecutive days.

Fresh peaches have an FTA tariff of Can 3.9 cents per kilogram (but not less than 7.5 percent). The snapback tariff was Can 6.61 cents per kilogram (but not less than 12.5 percent). While the snapback tariff was removed for peaches entering Canada's central region, it is still in place for peaches entering the western region (all of Canada west of Thunder Bay, Ontario). That tariff has been in effect since July 21.

### Processed Vegetables

--On September 1, the U.S. government was notified by Revenue Canada that it had initiated an anti-dumping investigation of U.S. tomato paste exports to Canada in containers larger than 100 fluid ounces. The Ontario Food Processors Association, on behalf of four paste processors, has alleged that the dumped imports are causing material injury to the production and sale of tomato paste in Canada. Specifically, injury has been alleged in the form of: price erosion; lost customers; reduced production; reduced profit; and lost market share. In addition, the statement of reasons for initiating the investigation identifies an estimated weighted average margin of dumping of 17.9 percent, when the estimated normal value is compared to the estimated export price. It also notes that 90.6 percent of the goods reviewed between January and May of 1992 are considered to have been dumped.

Twenty-four U.S. exporters will be contacted in order to obtain information necessary to determine whether dumping has in fact occurred. A preliminary determination must be made by Revenue Canada within 90 days of the initiation of the investigation; therefore, a decision may be expected on or before November 29, 1992.

-- In marketing year 1992 (July-June), U.S. canned mushroom imports increased 4 percent from a year earlier to 51,503 tons. Total U.S. canned mushroom imports accounted for 44 percent of domestic consumption. Indonesia was the major supplier of canned mushrooms to the United States in 1992 with 13,193 tons, 26 percent of total imports.

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF CANNED MUSHROOMS 1/ 2/ (Metric Tons, drained weight)

Country of Origin	: 1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	: : 1990/91	1991/92
	:				
Asia:	:				
Indonesia	: 2,409	4,011	6,761	9,088	13,193
Hong Kong	: 9,359	5,339	9,750	10,991	11,939
China	: 26,076	29,158	8,368	11,250	11,494
Taiwan	: 17,765	8,391	9,618	8,929	7,131
Thailand	: 325	404	1,348	2,704	2,344
India	: 77	991	388	170	986
Korea, Republic of	: 1,878	384	1,633	878	78
Japan	: 192	78	203	80	54
Others	: 20	8	81	290	420
Subtotal	58,101	48,764	38,150	44,380	47,639
Europe:	•				
Netherlands	: 189	212	1,594	595	860
Spain	: 2,398	1,834	4,644	1,705	538
France	: 108	75	73	241	368
Italy	: 44	67	19	5	32
Belgium Luxembourg	: 15	28	62	83	28
Germany	: 45	44	14	18	22
Switzerland	: 146	97	7	7	4
Others	: 9	74	661	404	381
Subtotal	2,954	2,431	7,074	3,058	2,233
Other Countries:					
Canada	: 29	152	1,051	1,796	976
Mexico	: 270	224	116	10	59
Others	: 160	20	130	190	596
Subtotal	459	396	1,297	1,996	1,631
Total	61,514	51,591	46,521	49,434	51,503

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes frozen mushrooms. Includes straw mushrooms.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

### Corrections

<sup>2/</sup> Marketing year July-June.

<sup>--</sup> In the "World Trade in Canned Mushrooms for Selected Countries" article which appeared in the September 1992 <u>Horticultural Products Review</u>, U.S. fresh mushroom production numbers should have appeared as follows: 1992 - 337,000 tons, of which 112,000 tons were canned.

### WORLD ALMOND SITUATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Large increases in Spain and the United States are expected to boost world almond production in selected major producing countries by 48,900 metric tons, yielding a preliminary marketing year 1992/93 forecast of 383,400 tons, shelled basis. If realized, this would be a 15-percent increase over 1991/92, currently estimated at 334,500 tons, but 9 percent below 1990/91's record output of 420,400 tons. Only Morocco, where drought cut the almond crop by 40 percent, will record a significant decrease from last year.

Despite higher world production, world almond supplies are forecast at approximately 500,000 tons for 1992/93, three percent tighter than in the previous marketing year. Relatively low carry over stocks from the 1991/92 crop accounted for the decline.

### United States

U.S. almond production in 1992/93 is forecast at 249,480 tons, up 12 percent from the 1991/92 level of 222,260 tons. Trees in the San Joaquin Valley are exhibiting a lighter nut set than the trees to the north in the Sacramento Valley. However, the overall nut set is higher than in 1991/92. The low nut set in the San Joaquin Valley may be the result of reduced water supply. Insects also have been a problem, appearing unusually early in the growing season and in large numbers. Estimated bearing area in 1992/93 is 153,780 hectares.

At 170,349 tons, U.S. almond exports set a new record in 1991/92. Favorable exchange rates and short crops in Spain, Italy and Greece were shots in the arm for U.S. exports to key markets in the northern tier of the EC. The forecast production rebound in Spain, however, may increase competition for U.S. almond exports, resulting in somewhat lower export figures in 1992/93.

### Spain

Spain's 1992/93 almond production is forecast at 75,000 tons, 30 percent above the 1991/92 crop. Late-spring frosts in northern Granada caused some losses. However, the weather has been generally good in the other almond growing regions. Crop quality and kernel size are expected to be good.

Cultural practices, pest and disease control, and storage facilities have improved in recent years despite rising input costs, labor recruiting problems, and low grower prices. Spain's total almond area is estimated at 648,000 hectares, of which 600,000 hectares are bearing. An estimated 10 to 15 percent of almond area is under irrigation. About 75 percent of the irrigated area is located in the Levant (Alicante and Murcia) and 20 percent in Andalusia, notably Almeria and Granada. Almond area devoted to quality improvement under the EC tree nut program is 273,500 hectares.

More ample domestic supplies have resulted in lower prices for almonds in Spain compared to a year ago, when the short crop pushed prices upward. The average grower price in calendar 1991 for inshell almonds was about 81 pesetas per kilogram, 20 percent above the 1990 level. In August 1992, Spanish trade sources reported old crop almonds priced at 255-380 pesetas (\$2.68-\$4.00) per kilogram, shelled basis, at buyers warehouses, compared to 330-445 pesetas (\$3.47-\$4.68) in August 1991. F.O.B. export prices for some varieties of almonds also are down from last year's levels.

Variety	August 1991 (U.S.\$ per 100 kg.,	August 1992 FOB bagged)
Unselected Valencias	360.00	360.00
Larguetas	390.00	380.00
Marconas	480.00	410.00
Unshelled (Mollar)	160.00	170.00

Higher 1992/93 production is expected to expand Spanish almond exports 59 percent to 36,500 tons and cut imports 63 percent to 3,000 tons from 1991/92 levels. Spanish exporters make use of a Government subsidized export payment insurance program offering a wide scope of coverage for total or partial failure to collect debts. In addition, exporters receive export subsidies from the EC for exports to non-EC countries other than the United States. Currently, the export refund for shelled almonds is approximately 1,419 pesetas (\$15.25) per 100 kilograms.

### Italy

Almond production for 1992/93 is forecast at 15,000 tons, 36 percent more than the very poor crop of 1991/92. Weather conditions have been favorable with plentiful rainfall during the spring and early summer months. Reportedly, crop quality is good, particularly the average nut size, which is larger than normal.

Despite this year's increase, Italian almond production has dropped significantly during the last decade. Since the mid-1980's, both planted and harvested area have declined 8 percent, to 120,000 and 118,000 hectares, respectively. Prospects in the medium-term indicate a further crop decline. Most almond trees are old and marginally productive. Currently, no efforts are underway to replace them with new orchards. The EC tree nut program has had little impact on the almond industry in Italy.

Italy is a net importer of almonds. Imports in 1991/92 are estimated at a record 12,400 tons, 5 percent higher than the record set the previous year. Spain and the United States are the major suppliers to the Italian market. Italian exports are assisted by an EC export subsidy of 170,320 lire (\$151.40) per ton for shelled product.

### Greece

Greek almond production during the 1992/93 season is forecast at 15,000 tons, 36 percent above the weather-reduced 1991/92 level of 11,000 tons. If realized, this would be the first increase after 3 consecutive years of declining production since the record 1988/89 harvest. Favorable weather during the blossoming period continued through June.

The gradual downward trend in planted area appears to have ended, at least temporarily, at 44,800 hectares, 7 percent below the peak in 1986/87. Greece's Ministry of Agriculture is willing to support the domestic almond industry, and within the framework of EC restructuring programs, is attempting to stabilize production at or near present levels. However, Greek farmers consider prices low and seem unwilling to continue producing almonds. Those who keep cultivating almonds do so only as a supplemental source of income.

After this year's good crop, exports are expected to increase and imports to decrease slightly.

### Portugal

The 1992/93 crop season started well with abundant rainfall during the flowering period. However, this was followed by drought which reduced kernel size, resulting in a 3-percent decline in Portugal's 1992/93 almond crop from the 1991/92 level to a projected 3,400 tons.

Previously mired in a long period of gradual decline, Portuguese almond production has been undergoing a restructuring effort since the country's 1986 accession to the European Community. Total almond area has increased moderately over the past several years. In 1990 and 1991, EC incentives supported the establishment of modern orchards on 1,700 hectares, counterbalancing declines in area due to the abandonment of old, traditional orchards. Harvested area is forecast at 42,000 hectares.

Stimulated by lower import duties and an upward trend in consumption, almond imports rose 292 percent during 1990/91 to 800 tons. Higher domestic production combined with price adjustments by the domestic industry led to a slump in imports in 1991/92. Portuguese imports are expected to resume expansion in 1992/93 as the gap between domestic production and consumption continues to widen.

Under the terms of accession to the EC, Portugal is gradually harmonizing its import duties with those of the rest of the EC. In 1992, the Portuguese import duty for inshell and shelled sweet almonds is 2.5 percent for product from the EC and 10.4 percent for product from third countries.

A traditional Portuguese export commodity, total almond exports for 1992/93 are forecast at 1,500 tons. The Portuguese product is highly reputed in other EC countries for its "Mediterranean flavor." Almond exports from the Douro/Tras-Os-Montes region consist of inshell and shelled almonds. Shelled almond exports from this region are mixed with almonds of different origins for a number of confectionery uses, namely the manufacture of marzipan. Exports from the Algarve consist mostly of ungraded almonds.

### Turkey

Due to favorable weather, Turkey's 1992/93 almond crop is forecast at a record 17,500 tons, a 9-percent increase over the 1991/92 harvest of 16,000 tons. After declining steadily through most of the 1980's, total tree numbers are expected to increase for the fourth straight year, to an all-time high of 4.8 million trees. A record 4.1 million trees are bearing.

Almost all Turkish almond production is consumed domestically. Consumption varies from year to year depending on the production level. Due to rising costs of production and the high rate of inflation, almond prices on the local market have increased rapidly. Most almonds are consumed as snack food and some in confectionery products. The retail price for shelled roasted almonds is about 90,000 Turkish Liras per kilogram.

### Morocco

After 4 consecutive increases, culminating in 1991/92's record crop of 13,230 tons, Moroccan almond production is expected to decline 40 percent in 1992/93, to 8,000 tons, due to drought during the blossoming period. Since most almond orchards are not irrigated, the dry spell resulted in lower-than-average fruit size and lower yields. Cold, windy weather in late March also contributed to the lower yields.

The almond crop in Morocco is split between sweet and bitter almonds. Bitter almonds account for about one-fourth of total production. Despite some improvements, production is plagued by archaic cultivation techniques and low yields. Many trees are old and valued more for soil conservation purposes than for their nuts. Planted area has been increasing slowly over the past decade, from 89,000 hectares in 1989/90 to an estimated 114,000 hectares in 1992/93.

The Ministry of Agriculture administers programs designed to improve and encourage almond production. The distribution of free seedlings to growers has been one of the most successful of these programs. The distribution program is designed to provide a cash crop to growers in the countryside. The seedlings are used to replace old trees and to protect soils against hillside erosion. The distribution of seedlings is expected to continue for many years. The Ministry of Agriculture also provides extension services, including information to growers on managing modern orchards.

Almond exports consist predominantly of bitter almonds, with Germany being the main foreign buyer. Due to a lackluster demand in Europe and a much lower crop, 1992/93 bitter almond exports are expected to fall by 50 percent. Exports of sweet almonds are insignificant. In the last 3 years, Morocco has shipped small quantities to Libya. Imports of sweet almonds are necessary to meet local demand. Imports are expected to increase significantly from 100 tons in 1991/92 to 500 tons in 1992/93 in order to offset the shortfall in local production.

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# ALMONDS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION [Metric Tons, Shelled Basis]

Country/ Marketing Year 1/	1/ Stocks	Froduction	Imports	TOTAL	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks D	TOTAL
Spain								
1990/91	15,000	57,000	5,180	77,180	24.755	36.425	16.000	77.180
1991/92	16,000	57,500	8,000	81,500	23,000	40,000	18,500	81,500
1992/93	18,500	75,000	3,000	96,500	36,500	40,000	20,000	96,500
Italy								000
1990/91	0000'9	19,000	11,864	36,864	2,090	24.774	10.000	36.864
1991/92	10,000	11,000	12,400	33,400	1,700	26,700	5.000	33,400
1992/93	5,000	15,000	12,000	32,000	2,000	27,000	3,000	32,000
Greece								00062
1990/91	2,843	15,500	2,600	20.943	1.800	14.200	876 7	20 073
1991/92	4,943	11,000	2,000	17,943	1,500	14.200	2,243	17 943
1992/93	2,243	15,000	1,300	18,543	1,800	14,650	2,043	18 543
Portugal							20012	10,040
1990/91	458	3,000	808	4.266	1,089	2.550	697	4 266
1991/92	627	3,500	525	4,652	1,472	2,650	530	4,652
1992/93	530	3,400	800	4.730	1,500	2,750	780	4,730
Turkey								200
1990/91	3,000	15,000	100	18,100	375	14.725	3.000	18 100
1991/92	3,000	16,000	100	19,100	100	16,000	3,000	19,100
1992/93	3,000	17,500	100	20,600	200	16,800	3,600	20,500
Morocco 2/							000	000,02
1990/91	006	11,540	134	12,574	1,264	10,410	006	12.574
1991/92	006	13,230	100	14,230	1,200	10,950	2.080	14.230
1992/93	2,080	8,000	200	10,580	009	9,200	780	10,580
United States 3	s 3/							
1990/91	91,946	299,370	59	391,375	163,525	107.345	120,505	391,375
1991/92	120,505	222,260	92	342,857	170,349	105,118	67,390	342,857
1992/93	67,390	249,480	100	316,970	163,295	96,636	57,039	316 970
TOTAL							100610	210,010
1990/91	120,147	420,410	20,745	561,302	194.898	210.429	155,975	561.302
1991/92	155,975	334,490	23,217	513,682	199,321	215,618	98,743	513.682
1992/93	98.743	383,380	17,800	260 007	205 205	207,036	06 000	700,007

Spain, Italy and Turkey; October-September for Greece. 2/Export data for Morocco include bitter almonds.

3/U.S. export and stock data are from the Almond Board of California. U.S. consumption data include losses. U.S. Census Bureau export figures do not match PS&D tables due to variations in actual dates of shipments.

### HAZELNUT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Early season projections indicate record crops in Turkey and the United States will boost hazelnut production in selected countries to a new high. Preliminary assessments put combined output for marketing year 1992/93 at 755,490 metric tons, inshell basis, 30 percent higher than the 1991/92 harvest and 12 percent above the previous record set in 1989/90. World exports in 1992/93 are expected to boom as well, slightly exceeding 465,000 tons.

### Italy

Hazelnut production in 1992/93 is projected at 110,000 tons, 21 percent less than last season's record crop. The weather has been generally favorable with plentiful rains during the spring and early summer months followed by warm, humid conditions in July and August. Given stable area and normal yields, the decline can be attributed to the cyclical fluctuations in hazelnut productivity.

Italian hazelnut exports recovered sharply during 1991/92, due to the expanded demand from Germany and other EC countries, as well as some Eastern European countries, including the former Soviet Union. For the 1992/93 season, exports are expected to drop in the face of very strong competition from Turkey. EC export subsidies are 199,040 lire (\$176.92) per ton for inshell nuts and 384,000 lire (\$341.33) per ton for shelled hazelnuts.

Competitive prices for Turkish hazelnuts will likely favor an increase in Italian imports from that country. Imports of inshell hazelnuts from the United States, though still marginal, continue to grow, favored by consumer appreciation of their larger size compared to domestically produced nuts.

### Spain

Spain's hazelnut production is expected to total 21,900 tons in 1992/93, 29 percent higher than 1991/92's drought-reduced crop. Growing conditions have been generally favorable and rainfall timely. Reportedly, crop quality is good.

After increasing more than 50 percent since 1970, planted area in Spain has stabilized at around 33,000 hectares, of which approximately 43 percent is irrigated. Yields from irrigated orchards average about 1,500 kilograms per hectare compared to 450 kilograms from rain-fed orchards. In recent years, low producer prices and rising production costs, particularly labor, have discouraged Spanish growers from using appropriate cultivation techniques. Consequently, many orchards are showing signs of deterioration. However, the EC's tree nut program is expected to reverse this trend as its effects become felt.

The bulk of the Spanish hazelnut crop is consumed in shelled form. The confectionery and chocolate industries use about 60-70 percent of domestic supplies. The addition of hazelnut paste in chocolate mixes authorized by the EC in 1990 has increased domestic consumption. Hazelnuts are also used for snacks, often in the form of snack packs.

At an estimated 10,000 tons, 1991/92 hazelnut exports were up 30 percent over the 1990/91 level. The former Soviet Union, France, Austria, Germany and Switzerland were principal destinations.

According to the Spanish trade, f.o.b. export prices for shelled filberts in August were approximately \$290 per 100 kilograms, down substantially from the previous year. The softer prices reflect large stocks and efforts to increase exports in competition with Turkey. EC export subsidies for inshell and shelled hazelnuts are about 16,931 pesetas (\$178.22) and about 32,663 pesetas (\$343.83) per ton, respectively.

### Turkey

Nearly ideal growing conditions this spring and summer are expected to result in a record hazelnut crop of 600,000 tons in 1992/93. This is 20 percent higher than the previous record set in 1989/90 and 50 percent greater than the 400,000 tons produced in 1991/92. Hazelnut production in Turkey has risen an average of 12 percent per year since 1980. This trend is expected to continue as high support prices encourage farmers to continue expanding hazelnut plantings throughout the flat, productive valleys. Traditionally, hazelnuts were planted mostly on hillsides.

The Turkish Government announced in September an increase of 67 percent in the support price for inshell hazelnuts from 5,000 Turkish liras per kilogram to 9,000 Turkish liras (\$1.22). Fiskobirlik has been instructed to buy hazelnuts on behalf of the government, but the Treasury and Foreign Trade Undersecretariat and the Ministry of Industry and Trade are in charge of the handling of the product. Bought-in hazelnuts are sold both domestically and in world markets.

In recent years, Fiskobirlik has turned to crushing hazelnuts for oil as a means of eliminating old stocks. In 1990/91 175,000 tons of old crop hazelnuts were crushed for oil. The quantity crushed is believed to be smaller in 1991/92, but may increase again in 1992/93 due to the large harvest.

In light of the record crop, hazelnut exports are forecast at 375,000 tons for the current year. However, this forecast is very preliminary and actual exports will depend greatly on a number of factors, including the hazelnut support price, domestic demand, the size of this year's export tax, and a new credit system the Turkish Government has promised the industry. High support prices and firm domestic demand are expected to exert upward pressure on domestic and export prices, possibly reducing the competitiveness of Turkish product on world markets. However, the Turkish Government could offset this effect through adjustments to the export tax levels for the year, which have yet to be announced, or the new credit system, which has yet to be explained or implemented.

### United States

The 1992/93 hazelnut crop is forecast at a record 23,590 tons, up 2 percent from the previous high of 23,130 tons in 1991/92. The exceptionally mild winter was followed by a record warm, dry spring causing hazelnuts to mature approximately 3 weeks earlier than normal.

U.S. hazelnut exports set a record in 1991/92, hitting 8,322 tons, inshell weight. Given current ample supplies and assuming favorable exchange rates continue to hold, U.S. hazelnut exports are forecast to expand even further in 1992/93, particularly in the world inshell market, where the Oregon product is valued for its large size.

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HAZELNUTS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION (Metric Tons, Inshell Basis)

Marketing Year 1/	Stocks	Production	Imports	TOTAL	Exports	Domestic	Ending	DISTRIBUTION
Italy								
1990/91	20,000	80,000	27,175	127,175	51,024	69,151	7,000	127,175
1991/92	7,000	140,000	28,000	175,000	80,000	73,000	22,000	175,000
1992/93	22,000	110,000	30,000	162,000	70,000	74,000	18,000	162,000
Spain								
1990/91	7,690	21,200	6,980	32,870	7,700	17,670	7,500	32,870
1991/92	7,500	17,000	8,000	32,500	10,000	17,500	5,000	32,500
1992/93	2,000	21,900	6,500		11,000	17,500	4,900	33,400
Turkey								
1990/91	200,000	430,000	0	630,000	309,506	155,494	165,000	630,000
1991/92	165,000	400,000	0	565,000	300,000	140,000	125,000	565,000
1992/93	125,000	000,009	0	725,000	375,000	180,000	170,000	725,000
United States								
1990/91	1,351	19,700	12,687	33,738	5,989	24,171	3,578	33,738
1991/92	3,578	23,130	7,151	33,859	8,322	17,963	7,574	33,859
1992/93	7,574	23,590	1,814	32,978	9,072	20,277	3,629	32,978
Total								
1990/91	226,041	550,900	46,842	823,783	374,219	266,486	183,078	823,783
1991/92	183,078	580,130	43,151	806,359	398,322	248,463	159,574	806,359
1992/93	159,574	755,490	38,314	953,378	465,072	291,777	196,529	953,378

U.S. Census Bureau export figures do not match PS&D tables 1/Marketing Years: July-June for the United States; September-August for Spain, Italy and Turkey.
2/Source of U.S. exports: Hazelnut Marketing Board. U.S. Census Bureau export figures do not mat due to variations in actual dates of shipments.

### U.S. CHERRY EXPORTS TO JAPAN EXPAND IN 1992

The 1992 shipping season for Pacific Northwest (PNW) cherries to Japan has concluded successfully for all concerned parties, including PNW shippers, Japanese importers, and distributors. California growers shipped record cherry exports to Japan earlier in the season.

According to Nisseikyo, Japan's major association of fruit and vegetable importers, association members imported 695,000 cartons (20 lb. basis) in 1992, up 88 percent from the 370,000 cartons imported last year. The trade estimates that an additional 30,000 cartons of PNW cherries were imported by non-association member companies, bringing total 1992 imports from the PNW to about 725,000 cartons.

On a volume basis, this season's cherry imports from the PNW were second only to the 911,000 cartons imported in 1987. The 1992 season was reportedly the best ever for Japanese importers and distributors in terms of profit, largely due to the excellent quality of the fruit received. On the other hand, the record volume 1987 season is said to have been costly for Japanese importers, due to lower quality and disorderly marketing.

This year, the Japanese Government, in accordance with a prior agreement with the United States, eliminated entry date restrictions for fresh cherries, which had been in place since imports commenced in 1978. In the 1991 season entry dates were May 21 to June 7 for California cherries and from June 27 onward for PNW cherries. However, this entry date requirement was abolished beginning with this season. With the end of restrictions and because of the early ripening of the fruit, this season's initial shipment (by air) of Northwest cherries arrived in Japan on June 5, three weeks earlier than last season's first entry.

In past seasons, imported cherries were not permitted to clear Japanese Customs until the designated official entry date. As a result, very large volumes of each season's shipments would clear Customs on the first day of entry, and the volume of subsequent shipments tended to decline sharply. This practice often caused severe fluctuation in the market price of imported cherries. This season's California and Northwest cherry imports were made in a more stable and orderly manner.

This year, Japanese plant quarantine regulations were amended to permit the entry of Rainier cherries from the United States, in addition to the previously approved Bing, Lambert, and Van varieties. However, because of limited supplies, Rainier cherry imports were only 0.5 percent of imports from California, and 1.2 percent of imports from the PNW according to a Nisseikyo estimate. While the taste of this cherry proved popular among Japanese consumers, the variety is soft and easily bruised.

The reported export prices for the majority of Northwest cherries for Japan this season ranged between \$25 and \$28 per carton, f.o.b. packing house. (Industry sources indicate that the average price paid for California cherries was in the \$30 range.) Total export value for Japan from the PNW thus amounted to about \$20 million this year. Together with the exports from California, total U.S. fresh sweet cherry exports to Japan exceeded \$40 million.

Over 90 percent of PNW cherry imports were made by air; international freight ranged from \$23-25 dollars per carton, depending on the carrier. Based on this freight cost plus 10 percent import duty, insurance and miscellaneous handling charges (landing charges, customs clearance fee, domestic transportation, etc.), it is roughly estimated that the cost to Japanese importers for this season's Northwest cherries was around \$60 per carton, or about 7,800 yen calculated at the exchange rate of 130 yen to US\$1. Unlike past seasons, importer resale prices to wholesalers remained fairly stable throughout this year's marketing period, ranging between 8,500 and 9,000 yen per carton. Wholesale prices to retailers were around 10,000 yen per carton.

On a tonnage basis, total imports of U.S. fresh cherries this year were 12,600 metric tons; 6,050 tons from California and 6,550 tons from the PNW. The Japanese fresh cherry market was split more or less equally between U.S. and Japanese cherries.

According to industry sources, Japanese producer profits were very good this season, despite having to share half of the market with imported competitors. Domestic production actually has been increasing, and, as can be seen from the table below, wholesale prices for domestic cherries have generally improved in recent years, yielding an ever greater total revenue for Japanese cherry producers. Japan's market for fresh cherries continues to provide evidence that domestic farmers can meet an import challenge, differentiate their product and compete effectively against imported agricultural products. The competition brought to Japan by this thriving trade has strengthened domestic producers while providing an excellent market for the U.S. cherry industry.

# Japanese Production & Imports of Fresh Sweet Cherries (Metric Tons)

Domest	ic				Impo	rted US
Total	Fresh 1/	100	Imports	2/	Cherri	es as % of
Production	Market	Calif	PNW	Total	Fresh	Total Market
1988	18,400	7,900	5,000	3,500	8,500	52
1989	14,500	6,000	5,400	3,400	8,800	59
1990	16,000	10,000	3,600	3,200	6,800	40
1991	15,400	9,200	3,500	2,300	5,800	39
1992 3/	15,300	11,000	6,100	6,600	12,600	53

- 1/ The difference between Total Production and Fresh Market is mostly off-grade cherries, which are sent to the processing industry.
- 2/ Breakdown on imports between Calif. and PNW are Ag Office estimates. Imports from New Zealand, at 61 MT in 1991, represented about 1% of total Japanese fresh cherry imports. NZ data is omitted from the above table.
- 3/ Preliminary estimate of Japanese industry.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Nisseikyo.

### Average Wholesale Prices for Fresh Sweet Cherries in Japan 1/

	Dome	stic	U.S	5	Price of U.S. Cherrie
	Yen/Kg	\$/Box 2/	Yen/Kg	\$/Box 2	2/ as Percent of Domesti
1988	1.548	107	931	65	60
1989	1,981	126	1,042	66	53
1990	1,740	104	1,320	79	76
1991	1,921	127	1,330	88	69
1992 3/	2,100	145	1,160	83	55

- 1/ Represents average wholesale prices of fruits and vegetables at wholesale markets located in cities with a population more than 200,000.
- 2/ 20 lb. box equivalent basis.
- 3/ Preliminary.

Note: average exchange rates (yen to one U.S. dollar):

 July 1988:
 131
 July 1991:
 137

 July 1989:
 143
 July 1992:
 127

 July 1990:
 152

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

### GERMANY: A PROFILE ON CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS OF FRESH FRUITS

Western German total and per capita consumption of most fruits rose from crop year 1986 (April-March) to 1990 as part of the trend toward a healthier diet. Per capita consumption of fresh fruits rose from 88 kilograms in 1986 to 96 kilograms in 1990. When imports of processed fruits are included, consumption increased from 107 kilograms to 126 kilograms. Table 1 illustrates the important role home garden production plays in the western German diet for fresh deciduous fruits. Per capita consumption of apples, pears, cherries, plums, and currants and most berries falls dramatically if home garden consumption is excluded from the calculations.

Data for 1991 provide a rough guide on how consumption averages have changed once the new eastern states are factored into the picture. However, these data should only be taken as a rough guide to the current situation, because eastern German production data are less accurate than those for the western states, especially for home garden production. Nevertheless, one can generally conclude that the per capita consumption of fruits (with the exception of some imported "exotic" fruits and all imported processed fruits) fell somewhat after reunification. This was due to the eastern German "rush" to acquire western capital goods and hence less available disposable income with which to purchase food items, and lower awareness among eastern Germans of healthy eating practices. Conversely, the demand for "exotic" fruits rarely available earlier on the GDR market, such as bananas, was very strong in eastern Germany in 1990/91. Overall, per capita consumption of fruit in western Germany for 1989/90 and unified Germany for 1990/91 (when data for the two entities was combined) changed very little, if the consumption of imported processed fruits is included.

The following table provides a comparison between consumption levels for various fruits in 1985/86 and 1989/90 for western Germany, and information on how consumption changed in 1990/91 once Germany became reunited. It also disaggregates consumption by production origin, total consumption of all domestically-produced and imported fruits, total consumption minus consumption from home gardens, and consumption of imported processed fruits.

Table 1: Germany (\*): Total and Per Capita Fruit Consumption (Totals in 1,000 Metric Tons, Per Capita Consumption in Kilograms)

	1986	Per	1990	Per	1991	Per
Fruit	Total	Capita	Total	Capita	Total	Capita
Apples - Total	1,840	30.1	2,081	33.4	2,496	31.2
Excluding gardens	1,106	18.1	1,219	19.4	1,307	16.4
Pears - Total	397	6.5	430	7.2	483	6.8
Excluding gardens	123	2.0	148	2.4	169	2.1
Cherries - Total	231	3.8	198	3.2	241	3.0
Excluding gardens	75	1.2	67	1.1	86	1.1
Plums/Mirabelles - Total	428	7.0	321	6.1	316	4.0
Exc. gardens	44	0.7	39	0.6	51	0.6
Apricots - Total	23	0.4	26	0.4	29	0.4
Excluding gardens	21	0.3	24	0.4	27	0.3
Peaches - Total	223	3.7	245	3.9	305	3.8
Excluding gardens	207	3.4	222	3.5	281	3.5
Currants/Gooseb./Rasp Tota		3.8	232	3.7	259	3.6
Excluding gardens	19	0.3	18	0.3	21	0.3
Strawberries - Excldng. grd		1.8	132	2.1	134	1.8
Blueberries 3/ Table Grapes 3/	5	0.1	12	0.2	14	0.2
Bananas 3/	269 560	4.4 9.2	239 829	3.8	307	3.9
Oranges 3/	459	7.5	547	8.8	1,156	14.6
Clementines, etc. 3/	248	4.1	243	3.9	421	5.3
Lemons 3/	110	1.8	117	1.9	128	1.6
Grapefruits 3/	65	1.1	69	1.1	77	1.0
Other Fruits - Total	149	2.4	214	3.4	283	3.5
Other Fruits - Excldng.grns.		2.5	214	3.4	283	3.5
Total	5,348	87.7	5,935	96.3	7,349	93.0
Total - Excluding gardens	3,575	58.5	4,139	66.0	5,125	64.4
Imported Processed Fruits	1,198	19.5	1,858	29.2	2,562	32.3
Grand Total	6,546	107.2	7,793	125.5	9,911	125.3

Note: \* Data for 1991 cover unified Germany; prior years cover former West Germany only. The years cover the period April/March. All quantities are based on fresh fruit equivalent.

<sup>1/</sup> Total consumption = home gardens + domestic commercial + imports

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes consumption from home gardens

<sup>3/</sup> Product not grown in Germany; covers consumption of imports only Source: ZMP, Bilanz Obst, 1991

### USE PATTERNS

Table 2 provides a general indication of the final destination for fresh fruit produced in the western states. No information is available on eastern German use patterns. Data for the 1991 season were not used due to the unusually poor 1991 harvest.

The cultivation of fruits for home use plays a very important role in the overall domestic fresh fruit market in Germany. The majority of trees and bushes are found on small mixed farms and in home gardens where much of the product is consumed in the home. From the total fresh fruit crop in 1990 (excluding strawberries), Table 2 shows that 47 percent was consumed privately, 27 percent was sold commercially as fresh, 24 percent was further processed, and 3 percent was recorded as loss. With the exception of apples, the majority of all deciduous fruit produced never reaches the commercial market. Germany also imports considerable quantities of fruit in various forms to supplement domestic shipments to the fresh commercial and further-processing markets.

Table 2. Western Germany: Estimated Use Pattern for Domestically-Produced Fruit, 1990 (1,000 Metric Tons)

	Private	Sold for	Sold for Further	
Fruit	Use	Eating	Processing	Loss
Apples	701	575	485	36
Pears	187	46	76	20
Sweet Cherries	65	25	17	13
Sour Cherries	41	10	30	3
Plums	156	95	43	12
Mirabelles & Greengages	22	5	4	_
Apricots	1	0	0	_
Peaches	19	5	2	-
Currants	89	13	17	_
Gooseberries	53	7	7	_
Raspberries	19	4	2	-
Totals	1,353	785	683	84

Note: These estimates are rough, due to the uncertainty surrounding data on private cultivation and consumption of fruit.

Source: ZMP, Bilanz Obst, 1991

### MARKETING

In Germany, domestically-produced fruit appears on the market primarily during the months of June, July, and August. For plums, blackberries, and sour cherries the season extends into September. Storage facilities are used for apples to extend availability throughout the winter and into early spring. Table 3 illustrates the seasonal availability in Germany for different domestically-produced fruits in 1990. This would be similar for the eastern states.

Table 3. Western Germany: Seasonal Availability of Fresh Fruit Produced Domestically (Percentages), 1990

Product .	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Strawberries	-	_	_		17	73	8	2	-	-		-
Raspberries 1/	1	3	4	5	5	25	39	12	2	1	1	2
Blackberries	_	-	-	-	-	-	21	62	17	-	_	-
Red & Black Currants	-	-	_	-	-	25	64	11	-	-	-	_
Sweet Cherries	-	-	-	-	1	35	62	2	_	-	_	-
Sour Cherries	-	_	_	-	-	4	85	2	9	_	_	_
Plums	-	-	_		_	_	19	55	26	_	-	-
Mirabelles	-	-	-	_	-	-	3	95	2	-	_	_
Apricots	-	-		-	_	1	96	3	-	-	-	_
Peaches	-	_	_	_	_	_	29	52	19	_	-	_
Table Apples	12	14	15	9	7	3	1	2	6	9	12	11
Table Pears	6	2	-	-	***	-	1	17	30	25	13	6

Note: 1/ Includes out-of-season, deep-frozen product.

Source: ZMP, Bilanz Obst, 1991

The Minister of Agriculture estimates on average that about 50 percent of the entire domestic fruit crop over the past few years was consumed privately. For the 1991 crop, this figure ranges from 77 to 82 percent for berries, currants, peaches, and apricots, 58 percent for plums and prunes, 68 percent for sweet cherries, 52 percent for sour cherries, 65 percent for pears, and 42 percent for apples. The amount of deciduous fruit commercially produced and marketed in Germany is expected to remain fairly stable for the foreseeable future.

### TRADE

### Trade Policy

The fresh fruit sector is one of the few sectors in German agriculture where trade is relatively liberalized. A value—added tax of 7 percent applies to all fresh fruit imports. The EC maintains a system of duties on fresh fruit imports from third countries, which vary by product and season of entry. The EC has established quality standards for most fruit, and special charges are levied by German authorities on fruits originating from other countries (both EC countries and third countries) when market prices fall below an established reference price for a specific number of days.

Due to the poor sour cherry harvest throughout the EC in 1991, the processing industry was faced with a shortage in supply. In response, the EC increased its import quota for sour cherries from the former Yugoslavia by 11,000 tons. Imports from other third countries increased, because their shipments are not restricted by quotas. Since the 1992 harvest was very good and shipments continue from other EC countries, the situation is quite different from last year with ample supplies on the market and falling prices.

### Overall Import Trends

Tables 4 and 5 provide data on German imports of selected fresh temperate fruits and citrus and tropical fruits, respectively. These "selected" lists include only those products for which the United States has at least a 0.1 percent share of the German import market. Import quantities and shares are provided for the last 2 calendar or marketing years (depending on the fruit), plus the most current information available for 1992.

German imports of fresh temperate fruits rose sharply from marketing year 1990 (July-June) to 1991 for table apples and pears, and from calendar 1990 to 1991 for all other fruits. This was due mainly to the poor domestic crop of 1991, but was also supported by German unification and the western German trend of increasing per capita consumption. In most cases, the majority of imports came from other EC countries. The exceptions to this were plums and most berries, which were imported from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Except for cranberries and a variety of blueberry, the U.S. share of the German import market remained stable and relatively small, between .1 and 3.4 percent.

Trade data show that total imports in 1992 are up again for most fruits (with the exception of sweet cherries and a variety of blueberry) listed in Table 4, with the United States increasing its market share for all fruits with the exception of table grapes, plums, raspberries, kiwifruit, and table pears.

German imports of citrus and tropical fruits also rose sharply from marketing year (September-August) 1990 to 1991 (tangerines/mandarins, limes, and grapefruit), and from calendar 1990 to 1991 (avocados, mangoes/guavas, and papayas). This was due mainly to German unification, but was also supported by the western German trend of increasing per capita consumption. With the exception of tangerines/mandarins, the majority of imports came from non-EC countries. The U.S. share of the German import market fell slightly for tangerines/mandarins and avocados and to a larger extent for mangoes/guavas.

The most recent trade data available for this calendar or marketing year show that total imports are up again for all fruits, with the exception of grapefruit, with the United States increasing its market share for all selected fruits with the exception of mangoes/guavas.

Table 4. German (\*) Imports of Selected Fresh Fruit
By Marketing or Calendar Year 1/

		000	-	201	0	1001	Cumulative 1992	
		990 Tona) %		991 Tana) *	Cumulati		(Metric Tons) %	
	(Hettic	10118) %	(Metile	10115) %	(Hettic	10115) %	(Metric	10115) %
TABLE APPLES	fresh	(HS Code	s: 0808	10 910.	930 and 9	90)		
INTRA-EC	372,240	67.5	452,323	68.0	391,724	77.9	382,068	65.2
EXTRA-EC	179,495		213,263	32.0	111,303	22.1	204,291	34.8
U.S.	1,722		2,809		2,695	0.5	7,337	1.3
WORLD	551,735		665,585			100.0	586,362	100.0
TABLE PEARS,								
INTRA-EC	81,842	59.6	108,817		106,999	71.5	130,925	72.2
EXTRA-EC	55,547		69,463	39.0	42,615	28.5	50,352	27.8
U.S.	4,189	3.0	4,940	2.8	4,911	3.3	5,511	3.0
WORLD	137,389	100.0	178,280	100.0	149,614	100.0	181,277	100.0
TABLE GRAPES	faceb	/UC Code	0006	10 110	150 and 1	90)		
			311,996	82.7		12.3	7,702	14.5
INTRA-EC	284,474					87.7	,	85.5
EXTRA-EC	52,540	15.6	65,191	17.3	34,958		45,500	0.1
U.S.	620		799			0.6		100.0
WORLD	337,015	100.0	377,188	100.0	39,851	100.0	53,202	100.0
SWEET CHERRII	ES. fres	h (HS Co	des: 08	09 20 103	2 and 902)			
INTRA-EC	14,054		13,458	61.0		44.1	31	30.4
EXTRA-EC	3,606		8,608	39.0	60	55.9	71	69.6
U.S.	218		248		_	_	0	0.2
WORLD	17,660		22,066			100.0	102	100.0
PLUMS, fresh		des: 080			)		100	0 0
INTRA-EC	19,625	63.8	25,187		66		100	2.2
EXTRA-EC	11,148	36.2	31,783	55.8		98.5	4,345	97.8
U.S.	82	0.3	95		1	0.0	-	
WORLD	30,774	100.0	56,972	100.0	4,404	100.0	4,445	100.0
STRAWBERRIES	6	(HC C-1-	0010	10 100	(1000 bac			
			03 554	84.1	30,955	92.6	35,986	97.0
INTRA-EC	84,338					7.4	1,114	3.0
EXTRA-EC	9,890		17,660		2,473	0.2	185	0.5
U.S.	547		535				37,100	100.0
WORLD	94,229	100.0	111,214	100.0	33,429	100.0	37,100	100.0
BLUEBERRIES,	fresh.	Vaccinium	mvrtill	us (HS	Code: 081	0 40 300	))	
INTRA-EC	294		349		0	0.2	1	2.7
EXTRA-EC	873		1,361			99.8	36	97.3
U.S.	40		54		_	-	3	6.7
WORLD.	1,167		1,710		46	100.0	37	100.0
HOMED	1,107	100.0	19110	200.0				

	199	0	19	991	Cumulati	ve 1991	Cumulati	ve 1992
Country	(Metric	Tons) %	(Metric	Tons)	% (Metric	Tons) %	(Metric	Tons) %
CRANBERRIES	& BLUFBER	RIFS fr	esh Vac	rinium u	macrocarnum	L Vacci	nium corv	mhosum
(HS C		40 500)		ZIIIZ CIII	macrocar pan	d vacci	am corj	moosam
EXTRA-EC	323	100.0	386	100.	0 89	100.0	187	100.0
U.S.	60	18.6	47	12.	2 0	0.1	1	0.6
WORLD	323	100.0	386	100.	0 89	100.0	187	100.0
RASPBERRIES	, fresh (	HS Code:	0810 20	100)				
INTRA-EC	307	3.5	285	3	5 5	0.8	64	37.7
EXTRA-EC	8,564	96.5	7,814	96			106	62.3
U.S.	23	0.3	34	0.	4 0	0.1	-	-
WORLD	8,871	100.0	8,099	100.	0 627	100.0	169	100.0
KIWIFRUIT,	fresh (HS	Code:	0810 90 1	.00)				
INTRA-EC	51,880	50.0	61,872	57.	0 45,189	91.3	49,583	93.2
EXTRA-EC	51,977	50.0	46,715	43.1	0 4,323	8.7	3,628	6.8
U.S.	105	0.1	7	0.0	0 2	0.0	-	TY_
WORLD	103,857	100.0	108,587	100.	0 49,512	100.0	53,210	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Table grapes and pears are in marketing years (July-June), with cumulative year July-April; all other commodities are in calendar years, with cumulative year January-April.

Notes: (\*) Beginning in January 1991, all trade data cover unified Germany; data prior to January 1991 cover Western Germany.

% Qty represents market shares of total trade.

Source: Based on data obtained from the German Federal Office of Statistics and compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service in Bonn, Aug/03/92.

Table 5. German (\*) Imports of Selected Fresh/Dried Citrus and Tropical Fruits
By Marketing or Calendar Year 1/

	1990		1	991	C	1001	C	1002
Country	(Metric T				Cumulat:		Cumulati (Metric	
Country	(Hettic I	OIIS) %	(Hettic	10115 / /6	(netite	10115) /6	(Hettic	10115) %
TANGERINES,	MANDARINS.	ETC	fresh or	dried (E	IS Codes:	0805 20	100, 300,	500.
700, and 900		,						,
INTRA-EC		86.2	403,698	90.2	403,438	91.5	317,844	87.2
EXTRA-EC			43,851	9.8	37,426		46,495	12.8
U.S.	1,179	0.5	230	0.1	229		1,933	0.5
WORLD	259,952	100.0	447,550	100.0	440,864	100.0	364,339	100.0
LIMES, fresh			ode: 080.					
		0.8		0.6				8.1
	498					99.1		91.9
U.S.			116			18.6		34.3
WORLD	502	100.0	594	100.0	370	100.0	497	100.0
			( o )	0005 10				
GRAPEFRUIT,	1,026	ried (	(HS Code:	0805 40	1 507	2 2	2 210	2 4
						97.8	65,507	06 6
EXTRA-EC	79,449							22.8
U.S.	10,803 80,475	13.4	19,801	100.0	10,744	100.0		100.0
WORLD	60,473	100.0	94,231	100.0	09,349	100.0	07,025	100.0
AVOCADOS, fr	esh or dri	ed (H	Code:	0804 40	900)			
INTRA-EC	914	10.8	501	5.3	183	5.6	97	2.5
EXTRA-EC	7,521	89.2	8,901	94.7		94.4		97.5
U.S.			105			0.1		0.1
WORLD			9,402		3,258	100.0	3,972	100.0
	-,		. ,					
MANGOES AND	GUAVAS, fr	esh or	dried (	HS Code:	0804 50			
INTRA-EC	17	0 3	23	0 3	10	0.5	6	0.2
EXTRA-EC	6,339	99.7	8,426	99.7	1,975	99.5	2,733	99.8
U.S. 2/	6,339 1,340	21.1	1,418	16.8	40	2.0	42	1.5
WORLD	6,356	100.0	8,449	100.0	1,985	100.0	2,738	100.0
PAPAYAS, fre	sh (HS Co	de: 08		0)		0.1	1	0.1
	5	0.3	7		1	0.1		0.1
	2,104	99.7				99.9		
U.S.	26	1.2	38		26	3.2		6.1
WORLD	2,109	100.0	2,421	100.0	810	100.0	966	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Tangerines, limes, and grapfruit are in marketing years (September-August), with the cumulative year September-April; all other commodities are in calendar years, with cumulative year January-April.

### 2/ Includes Puerto Rico.

Notes: (\*) Beginning in January 1991, all trade data cover unified Germany; data prior to January 1991 cover Western Germany.

% Qty represents market shares of total trade.

Source: Based on data obtained from the German Federal Office of Statistics and compiled by the Office of the Agricultural Minister Counselor, Bonn.

### Seasonality of Imports in 1990

Although some variance exists from year to year, the seasonal trend for German imports of fresh temperate fruits and fresh citrus and tropical fruits are generally quite stable. The seasonality of imports, of course, does vary by supplier country, largely depending on whether the supplying country is located in the northern or southern hemisphere.

Table grape imports from other EC countries occurr mostly from August through October. Imports from the Southern Hemisphere, mostly from South Africa and Chile, were available mainly from March through June. U.S. suppliers successfully captured the November/December niche when Northern Hemisphere supplies were dwindling and before Southern Hemisphere came into their main shipping season.

Italy and France were the main suppliers of <u>fresh apples</u>, with the majority of their shipments occurring from February through May, and August through October, respectively. Other major Northern Hemisphere suppliers (including the United States) shipped a marginal 2 percent of the total. New Zealand, South Africa, Chile and Argentina were the most important Southern Hemisphere suppliers accounting for 31 percent of total imports. Southern hemisphere arrivals were available mainly from April through August. Imports from the United States were only .4 percent of the market, and were unfortunately unable to capture a seasonal niche.

Italy and France were also the main suppliers of pears, handling 50 percent of the trade, with the majority of their shipments occurring from July through December. The major other Northern Hemisphere suppliers (including the United States) shipped over 3 percent of the total. Argentina, South Africa, and Chile were the most important Southern Hemisphere suppliers accounting for 33 percent of the total. Southern hemisphere arrivals were available mainly from March through July. Imports from the United States amounted to 3 percent of the market, with most shipments occurring in January when supplies from Italy were diminishing.

Over 79 percent of all <u>sweet cherry</u> imports originated from EC countries, mainly Greece and France. The other Northern Hemisphere suppliers shipped 19 percent of the total. Southern hemisphere arrivals (primarily Chile) were marginal at .4 percent of the total. In 1990, EC cherries were mainly available from May through June, and other Northern Hemisphere suppliers mainly shipped from June through July. While imports from the United States accounted for slightly more than 1 percent of the market, U.S. suppliers competed head on with cherries from Turkey and Bulgaria. The story was different in 1989, when U.S. suppliers successfully captured the late season (July through September) niche.

Supplies of <u>plums</u> from EC countries and other Northern Hemisphere countries peaked in August and September. Southern Hemisphere arrivals from South Africa and Chile peaked in February and March. Imports from the United States were only .2 percent of the market. U.S. product was shipped in the months just prior to and just after the peak season arrivals from Northern Hemisphere countries. In general, U.S. product did not compete directly with product from the Southern Hemisphere countries.

Since Germans consume far more strawberries than any other type of berry, strawberries dominate the import market. Spain and Italy were the main suppliers, with the majority of their shipments (70 percent of the market) occurring from March through May. The other major Northern Hemisphere suppliers (including the United States) shipped 10 percent of the total. Southern Hemisphere suppliers (mainly Chile) played a marginal role.

From 75 to 97 percent of <u>blueberry</u>, <u>cranberry</u>, and <u>raspberry</u> imports (depending on the berry) were supplied by non-EC countries. Poland, Hungary and the former Soviet Union were the major suppliers. Yugoslavia, a major player in the market for some years, largely dropped out for the first time in 1990. With the exception of cranberries and blueberries, where the United States supplied over 18 percent of the market, U.S. suppliers captured only a small portion of the other berry markets. In 1990, U.S. suppliers captured seasonal niches in May, and September through December for blueberries, and October through November for raspberries.

About 50 percent of all kiwifruit imports originated from EC countries. Italy was far and away the major supplier (41 percent), with most shipments occurring in February and March. The United States was the only other Northern Hemisphere supplier, capturing only .1 percent of the total. Southern Hemisphere suppliers played a major role, capturing 50 percent of the total. New Zealand and Chile supplied virtually all the product, shipping mainly from May through November. While U.S. supplies arrived on the market in between the peak supply seasons for fruit from Italy and New Zealand, it still had to compete with large supplies from both of these countries as well as Chile.

Overall, U.S. suppliers have captured considerably larger shares of the German import market for mandarins, limes, grapefruits, avocados and mangoes/guavas, as compared to fresh deciduous fruit. This is true because EC product quality is generally lower and/or EC supplies do not generally meet EC internal demand.

About 88 percent of all tangerine and mandarin imports originated from EC countries, with most trade occurring in November and December. Spain captured nearly the entire market. The other major Northern Hemisphere suppliers shipped 9 percent of the total. A small amount of product (1.4 percent) was supplied by Argentina and Uruguay. These Southern Hemisphere suppliers shipped during the off-season months, primarily in August and September. While imports from the United States were less than 1 percent of the market, U.S. suppliers successfully captured the March/May niche when supplies from Israel and Italy were running low.

Nearly 23 percent of all <u>lime</u> imports originated from EC countries, apparently transshipments. Supplies were available throughout the year, with peaks in May and December. The United States is the only other major Northern Hemisphere supplier, and accounted for 19 percent of the total. The major Southern Hemisphere supplier was Brazil (58 percent), which supplied product throughout the year with a peak in April/May. Costa Rica, which supplied 9 percent of the market in 1989, dropped out of the listing in 1990. While U.S. supplies peaked in December, they competed primarily with Brazilian product throughout the year. There is no seasonal niche to exploit in this market.

Israel (30 percent), Cyprus (16 percent), and the United States (16 percent) were the major suppliers of grapefruit to Germany. South Africa, Argentina, and Swaziland were the main Southern Hemisphere countries that shipped product during the off-season months of June through August. U.S. grapefruit were generally available prior to the peak season of the main competitors, Israel and Cyprus.

Eleven percent of avocado imports originated from EC countries, with arrivals peaking in October. Spain was the major EC supplier accounting for almost 9 percent of total imports. The major non-EC Northern Hemisphere suppliers, Israel, held 54 percent of the market. While some of its product arrived during the spring, its shipments peaked in November. The Major Southern Hemisphere suppliers, South Africa (20 percent) and Kenya (7 percent), shipped primarily from May through September. U.S. shipments were heaviest during August and September and competed with South African fruit.

All imports of mangoes and guavas originated from non-EC countries. Imports were spread out throughout the year with peaks in July/August, October and December. The major Northern Hemisphere countries supplied 46 percent of the market with most shipments arriving from May through October, while the major Southern Hemisphere countries supplied 46 percent of the market with most shipments arriving from November through April. U.S. suppliers, mostly from Puerto Rico, captured 21 percent of the market, with shipments peaking in August and October. On a seasonal basis, the United States competed primarily against Costa Rica, Mexico, Israel and Brazil.

All papaya imports originated from non-EC countries. Imports were spread out throughout the year. Brazil (51 percent) and Costa Rica (40 percent) dominate the market. Brazilian shipments peaked in April/May and December, while Costa Rican shipments peaked in July/August. U.S. product accounted for over 1 percent of the market, but competed head on with all other suppliers. There is no seasonal niche to exploit in this market.

### THE WINE SECTOR IN BRAZIL

### Production Up in Rio Grande do Sul

Wine production in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's major wine producing state, increased in 1991 to 265 million liters, against 237 million liters in 1990, and 273 million liters in 1989. Wine quality in 1991 was considered the best on record. However, production of "fine" or "special" wines declined in 1991 to 37 million liters, from 40 million liters in 1990, while "normal" or "common" wines increased from 165 million liters in 1990 to 190 million liters in 1991.

Following are industry data on wine and juice type grape production by variety for 1991 and 1992.

### State of Rio Grande do Sul Wine and Juice Type Grape Production By Variety - 1991 and 1992

### (Metric Tons)

Туре	1991	1992
Viniferous, Red		
Barbera	1,449	1,702
Bonarda	236	401
Cabernet Franc	4,935	5,462
Cabernet Sauvignon	3,028	3,867
Gamay Beaujolais	365	311
Gamay St. Romain	256 298	
Merlot	4,275	5,015
Pinot Noir	321	421
Petit Syrah	86	103
Tannat	532	1,153
Zinfandel	1,216	1,817
Others	1,346	1,596
Subtotal	18,045	22,146
	1	
Viniferous, White		
Chardonnay	2,186	3,127
Chenin Blanc	504	384
Gewurtraminer	1,649	1,220
Malvasia	2,007	2,280
Moscato	9,5331	9,854
Peverela	1,370	830
Pinot Blanc	779	356
Prosecco	267	249
Riesling Italico	7,151	7,352
Riesling Renano	456	987
Sauvignon Blanc	965	678
Semillon	4,808	4,049
Sylvaner	106	121
Trebbiano	13,065	10,465
Others	1,634	1,610
Subtotal	46,480	53,562
Subtotal	.5,100	

Type	1991	1991
American/Hybrids Concord Couderc 13 Hebermont Isabel Ives (Bordo, f.figo) Niagara	14,942 2,506 24,856 132,328 28,036 17,234	14,134 3,008 29,784 164,528 32,595 12,658
Seibel Seibel 1077 (Couderc) Seyve Villard Others Subtotal	10,227 5,270 2,814 2,790 241,003	13,758 6,545 3,131 2,529 282,670
Total	303,528	358,378

### Brazilian Wine Trade

The Brazilian Viticultural Union (UVIBRA) reports that Brazilian wine exports in the first half of 1992 increased 79 percent, to 5.14 million liters, against 2.86 million liters in the same period in 1991. Brazilian wineries are seeking to expand export markets in response to reduced sales in the domestic market, where the poor economic situation caused a 33-percent drop in consumption in the first 6 months of 1992. The United States was the top destination for Brazilian wine exports, accounting for about 3.496 million liters in the first half of 1992, up over 100 percent from 1.705 million liters exported in the same period in 1991. Other markets for Brazilian wines are Canada, Denmark, Spain, and Sweden. Brazil imported about twice as mush as it exported in 1991. U.S. exporters captuired a negligible share of this \$16 million market.

# Brazilian Wine Exports By Destination Calendar Year 1991

Country	1,000 Liters	<u>US\$ 1,000 (f.o.b.)</u>
Table Wine (fine, Bolivia Denmark Germany Netherlands Trinidad-Tobago United States Subtotal	in containers of 670 4 25 4 1 2 747 783	milliters to 1,100 milliliters) 7 35 7 3 5 1,001 1,058
Table Wine (fine, Bolivia United States Subtotal	in containers of 1,10 1 1,705 1,706	00 milliliters to 2,000 mil.) 1 1,988 1.989

Country Table Wine (all others)	1,000 Liters	US\$ 1,000 (f.o.b.)
Bolivia	2	2
France	1	4
Japan	57	64
Nigeria	29	19
Paraguay	1,702	1,130
United States	26	12
Subtotal	1,817	1,231
Total	4,306	\$4,278

Brazilian Wine Imports By Origin Calendar Year 1991

Country	Metric Tons	US\$ 1,000 (f.o.b.)
Sparkling Wine (champ	agne)	
Argentina	25	84
Chile	7	20
France	26	337
Germany	10	40
Others	2	1
Subtotal	70	482
Other Sparkling Wines		
Chile	4	9
France	8	16
Germany	1	2
Italy	35	101
Portugal	4	11
Spain	93	294
Others	2	12
Subtotal	145	445
Table Wine (All Types	:)	
Argentina	852	1,494
Chile	1,424	1,870
France	503	1,870
Germany	3,127	4,601
Italy	568	1,336
Portugal	1,536	3,270
Spain	65	215
Others	132	232
Subtotal	8,207	14,888
Total	8,422	\$15,815

(Based on a report by the U.S. Agricultural Attache in Brasilia.)

# U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES ## DESTINATION MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED JUL 92

DAMODITY AND COUNTRY			QUANT	TTY			VALUE	(1,000 DOI	LARS)	
COUNTRY REGION	LAST YE	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT	YR TOT CURR YR	LAST	CURR MO	CURR MO	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TOT CURR YR	LAST
PESH FRUIT FR. APPLES(JUL) EC 12 TAIMAN CANADA MEXICO UNITED KINGDOM HONG KONG OTHER	MT 41,7618		4,319 1,546 4,400 2,752 3,637 4,175 8,897	1,003 2,500 4,114 7,6962 3,715	94,124 77,162 68,158 66,173 45,119 161,165	1,884 ,733 4,047 1,490 1,490 2,410 6,102	420 1,837 4,015 3,364 2,215 5,326	1,884 7733 4,047 1,559 1,490 2,410 6,102	420 1,837 4,015 3,364 2,3215 5,326	53,090 47,320 59,19 32,08 31,73 26,21
Subtotal:	26,089		26,089	25,57	513,989	16,731	17,173	18,784	17,173	320,39
FR. PEARS(JUL) CANADA MERICO EC 12 SWEDEN TAIWAN OTHER Subtotal:	1,721 758 58 30 40 3,118		1,721 758 58 30 47 504 3,118	3,185 2,578 0 0 0 6 393 6,162	35,734 31,066 10,695 9,733 6,884 20,611 114,723	1,373 507 28 15 44 2,153	2,182 1,173 0 0 7 2,55 3,617	1,373 507 28 15 44 286 2,253	2,182 1,173 0 0 7 255 3,617	24,522 3,522 3,64 157,77
APRICOTS (MAY) CANADA MEXICO OTHER	79	477 6 11	2:31	2,976	2,06	763 473 11	553 41 169	3;311	3,356 1,531	3,58
Subtotal:	1,355	648	4,494	4,048	4,962	1,248	765	4,344	5,223	5,49
THE CHERRIES (MAY) JAPAN CANADA EC 12 UNITED KINGDOM HONG KONG OTHER Subtotal:	2,01 1,559 1,069 1,069 7,59	780 180 349	6.316 5.1277 1.7262 1.3341 16.380	12,144 9,520 3,109 2,535 3,026 30,333	6,183 2,348 1,482 1,458 17,453	9,335 3,742 5,184 3,808 1,505 1,778 21,544	4,916 2,411 2,909 2,611 100 812 11,378	33.3810 38107 86.45165 33.307 61.007	61,981 17,896 10,464 8,633 7,363 103,337	33,08207 1397 1397 1397 1397 1397 1397 1397 139
PEACH-NECTRN(MAY) CANADA	MT 13,33	14,916 1,615 2,512	29,111	36,448 2,350 6,506	48,104 13,131 6,163	12,086 1,192 1,443	10,605	31,749 2,733 2,622	30:33	47,41
Subtotal:	17,70	19,202	17,977	45,104	68,769	14,721	13,648	37,073	38,341	59,4
PLUM-PRUNES (MAY) TITLES TABLE FOR MAY  TABLE	11, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13	95	14 . 120 13 . 120 1 . 120 1 . 120 1 . 120 1 . 120	16, 17	26,515 23,131 85,131 71 117 4,117	10,476 7,507 2,507 404 400 8 3	753, 77 657	11, 01 13, 01 1, 10 1, 10 1, 16 1, 16	10.11	21,6 23,8 4,6 4,6 4,0 3,8
Subtotal:	27,280	24,899	34,534	41,805	73,771	12,027	17,504	31,005	31,645	63,0
CANADA LINA EC 12 Subtotal:	36 20 20 61	67	2,048 1,011 163 51 3,273	3,121 2,074 1,127 6,27	2,855 1,082 264 4,265	511 396 72 36 1,014	556 371 135 1,073	2,907 1,969 318 107 5,293	3,14 3,148 1,107 79 8,348	3,8
FR KIWIFRUIT(OCT) TAIWAN MEXICO OTHER	MET 90	7 0	4,947 855 414 1,037	3,163 1,421 412 2,388	5,167 855 606 1,062	170 0 75 56	39	7,401 1,600 1,371 1,774	5,566 3,341 378 4,914	7,8 1,6 1,8
Subtotal:	181	27	7,248	7,384	7,690	300	48	11,146	14,199	11,8
GRAPES (MAY) CANADA EC 12 TAIWAN OTHER	10,055 736 896 1,596	1.443	19,679 911 2,465 204 2,631	23,808 2,738 4,466 1,466 5,120	118,849 19,901 10,272 10,169 39,741	13,651 618 1,688 226 2,128	11, 49 1, 15 2, 23 1, 37 3, 32	30,253 768 4,959 276 3,685	26,4 3,04 8,10 1,64 6,355	122,1 19,9 13,6 11,8
Subtotal:	13,44	19,976	25,890	37,598	198,932	18,311	21,556	30,041	46,767	216,0
FR STRAWBRIS(JAN) CANADA JAPAN OTHER Subtotal:	4,15 4,95	1 604	28,288 1,000 1,636 30,924	29.513 942 4,342 34,797	36, 18 3, 10 3, 19 3, 189	5,132 2,724 388 8,244	2,851 2,711 3,765 9,328	41,747 4,87 4,73 49,07	39,09 4,19 10,441 53,731	52, 17, 8,
CANADA JAPAN HONG KONG OTHER	MT 2,809 8,99 4,69	7,148 8,515 8,114 2,743	79,730 65,768 41,450 21,442	145,296 150,164 75,080 56,254	87,236 75,392 48,377 22,258	10,30	2,765 4,704 3,721 1,355	50,673 70,966 24,806 13,484	71,739 88,691 41,591 31,650	56,3 81,8 28,1
Subtotal:		36,589	208,390	416,794	233,263	16,016	12,545	159,929	233,670	181,0
FR GRPFRT(SEP) JAPAN EC 12 CANADA FRANCE NETHERLANDS OTHER	10,100 2,11 1,26	5 0	234,142 121,726 75,859 53,477 41,461 21,401	245,178 108,173 65,582 53,008 29,393 28,244	241,796 122,454 77,913 53,477 42,123 22,711	6,275 118 1,189 0 118 572	5,419 25 1,473 0 0 1,135	154,420 61,999 36,499 27,348 20,534 11,902	136,391 58,052 35,563 28,5712 15,346	158,62,637,137,132,7,122,7,122,7,122,7,122,7,122,7,122,7,122,7,122,7,122,7,122
Subtotal:	14,35		453,119	447,177	464,874	8,154	M,052	284,820	246,282	270,
FR TANGERINES (NOV) CANADA EC 12 OTHER Subtotal:	MT 8:	31 0 0 0 4 0 7	6,441 716 187 7,344	9,096 2,059 328 11,483	7.066 716 206 7,989	104 0 21 126	36 0 0 36	6,085 661 172 6,918	8,760 1,958 765 11,483	6,

# U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY				QUAN		NG AS IND			10 110		
COUNTRY	CURR	MO	CURR MO	YR TOT		LAST	CURR MO	CURR MO	(1,00m DO		
REGION	LAST	YR	CURR MO CURR YR	LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	YEAR	LAST YR	CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TOT CURR YR	YEAR
CANNED FRUIT CND PEACHENECT (JUN) JAPAN TAIWAN CANADA HONG KONG MEXICO	MT	127 584 113	113 337 106 243 55	1,654 1,076 3364 1772 552	477 601 213 472	7,593	125 494 1296 928 225	140 274 122 125 44 157	674 8 4 2 1	519822	8,436 2,264 2,938
OTHER		287	145	552	138 434	3,119	225	157	1 7 4	418	1,239
Subtotal:-	1,3	288	199	3,173	2,335	20,054	1,097	861	2,778	2,039	19,477
CND PEARS (JUN) EC 12 FRANCE CARADA JAPAN MEXICO SWEDEN OTHER	10	27 0 43 60 4 0 48	116 0 14 34	27 70 74 67 0 84	28 261 15 14 34 123	2,36	43 48 55 3 44	170 170 0 11 28 10	43 87 61 57 72	24 263 11 21	1,85 1,495 1,35 30 19 62
Subtotal:	- 1	LBZ	223	312	476	5,758	194	218	321	441	5,274
CND PNEAPL(JAN) CAMADA JAPAN EC 12 GERMANY NETHERLANDS OTHER	1	295 479 166 0 102	158 226 13 0 13 84	2,036 1,670 1,057 483 352 377	1,291 1,878 369 39 225 525	3,268 3,227 1,199 522 442 715	28157 4457 455	120 169 12 10 12 70	1,741	1,141	2,92
Subtotal:	1,0	23	480	5,141	4,0113	8,409	858	371	4,433	3,321	7,515
JAPAN HONG KONG PHILIPPINES SINGAPORE OTHER	1	7271	46 29 24 14 12 70	1,365 839 384 90 199 571	855 657 410 150 238 1,350	7,770 6,398 3,164 2,089 9,066	7 9 3 0 8 9 104 328	610 271 242 151 131 837	1,561	1,227 664 34 1,50	10,11 7,62 2,37 2,35 1,84 9,48
Subtotal:	1,1	130	1,947	3,449	3,662	31,880	1,578	2,243	3,804	4,167	33,998
DRIED FRUIT DRD RAISINS(AUG) EC 12 UNITED KINGDOM JAPAN GERMANY CANADA SWEDEN OTHER Subtotal:		63 98 90 141 172 127 163	5,497 2,987 3,3357 1,915 3,970 12,014	64,574 29,635 23,740 10,897 8,935 25,459 13,605	55,776 26,578 24,999 13,562 10,581 7,166 28,154 126,675	64,574 29,635 21,7408 10,897 8,935 25,4605	6,798 3,723 3,035 1,375 2,108 1,626 14,331	7,602 4,481 1,233 1,966 459 16,478	81, 199 31, 199 19, 7105 182, 438	76,6993 31,7699 121,7699	81,917 38,399 31,409 192,710 192,710 193,438
DRD PRUNES (AUG) EC 12 GERMANY JAPAN ITALY NETHERLANDS UNITED KINGDOM OTHER	3,1	90000000000000000000000000000000000000	2,10° 61 1,52 41 38 1,76	56,655 18,793 14,203 13,919 6,697 27,067	51,388 16,539 15,498 14,014 5,860 6,871 24,433	56, 55 18, 193 14, 103 13, 194 6, 119 6, 197 27, 667	4,070 1,130 1,143 69 2,177	3,088 1,043 2,7550 418 500 2,319	70, 14, 21, 71, 17, 15, 19, 14, 7, 16, 7, 16, 37, 18,	69, 171 20, 121 24, 181 27, 191 8, 151 34, 17	70,141 21,150 17,150 19,140 7,000 37,582
Subtotal:	6,	17	5,397	97,925	91,319	97,925	8,444	7,917	125,573	128,534	125,573
FRUIT JUICES (SSE) ORANGE JU CNC (DEC) CANADA EC 12 JAPAN KOREA, REPUBLIC FRANCE OTHER Subtotal:——	KL 12,3 4,9 2,9 3,8 6,4 33,5	98 24 77 02 19 08	10,220 4,861 10,676 2,497 1,761 4,403 32,657	106,983 35,257 24,312 19,944 14,609 36,346 222,842	96,486 377,093 515,9031 16,089 37,614 238,128	160,940 50,130 33,019 20,727 52,476 319,226	5,591 1,599 1,591 3,315 2,128 13,998	4,554 1,675 2,995 1,616 1,840 12,289	47, 102 12, 151 10, 151 9, 163 4, 171 95, 108	42,736 14,504 24,172 8,160 15,872 105,444	71, 120 18, 188 14, 193 11, 149 6, 122 21, 114 136, 864
ORNG JU MTCNC(DEC) EC 12 FRANCE OTHER	KL 1;		2,576 1,587 280 2,517 1,347	10,411 8,416 8,211 3,412 8,119	21,171 15,910 3,551 12,843 7,931	17, 00 14, 00 10, 92 5, 38 11, 66	8 7 7 6 7 9 7 2 7 4	1,7*1 1,115 2,511 1,100	8, 36 7, 17 7, 060 4, 20 6, 12	14, 19 11, 14 16, 16,	13,189 11,612 8,749 7,604 9,154
Subtotal:	3,9	99	6,720	30,384	45,496	45,297	3,202	5,610	26,354	40,441	38,696
GRPFRT JU CNC (DEC) JAPAN CANADA EC 12 NETHERLANDS GERMANY OTHER Subtotal:	KL 1,8 1,0 1,0 1,0 2 4 4,0	77 35 605 925 929	897 993 1,869 575 291 154 1,913	10,396 7,041 5,407 1,648 2,153 1,799 24,643	23,886 6,918 10,780 3,500 836 1,335 42,918	15, 28 10, 91 9, 192 3, 190 2, 717 38, 948	1,206 745 455 145 132 62 2,468	642 715 775 182 138 85	7, 112 5, 169 2, 169 109 15, 758	16,870 4,981 4,761 1,488 415 721 27,333	10,506 7,554 4,613 1,671 1,157 1,727 24,400
RESH VEGETABLES FR ASPARAGUS(OCT) CARADA JAPAN EC 12 SWITZERLAND GERMANY OTHER	MT 1	05 45 45	106 6 34 0	8,109 4,579 2,052 1,557 912 315	8,806 5,887 1,858 2,036 169	8,1444,1881	256 152 3 155	268 30 134 0	15, 8 18, 71 5, 71 4, 73 2, 11 1, 19	17. 99. 25.5. 61. 77.	16,437 18,079 4,041 2,14 1,290
Subtotal:		40 92	14	16,011	18,756	16,969	572	499	46,434	53,231	47,367
Judeota1.	1	36	100	TOISTI	10,750	10,303	312	133	10/838	23,232	4.,307

# U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED JUL 92

					JUL 92			VALUE	(1,000 DOL	TARS)	
COMMODITY AND COUNTRY			crmp sin	QUANT YR TDT	YR TDT	LAST C	URR MO C		YR TDT	YR TDT	LAST
COUNTRY REGION	I	AST YR	CURR YR	LAST YR	CURR YR	LAST C	URR MO C	URR YR	LAST YR	CURR YR	YEAR
FR ONIONS(OCT) CANADA JAPAN MEXICO OTHER	MIT	10,045 13 204 154	12,693 0 131 456	75,374 23,158 22,055 11,424	85,767 20,659 9,244 10,979	87,328 25,819 25,322 15,256	4,324 13 78 75	4,371 0 32 221	32,674 4,743 5,813 4,362	34,614 4,390 2,789 4,019	36,537 5,351 5,531 5,531
Subtotal:		10,416	13,280	132,010	126,649	153,726	4,490	4,625	47,592	46,012	54,229
CANNED VEGETABLES CND SWT CORN(AUG) EC 1.2 JAPAN GEMMANY UNITED KINGECH TALWAN HONG KONG OTHER	MI	5,362 2,427 2,165 1,403 990 1,412 1,606	5,052 3,009 1,341 2,347 1,344 446 2,499	53,329 30,7329 18,5747 13,154 23,338	38,954 39,665 114,183 111,3926 25,911	53,329 30,735 18,929 16,576 13,147 23,338	4,021 2,008 1,640 983 938 567 1,452	3,861 2,402 1,047 1,694 1,331 368 1,940	40,824 26,602 14,607 11,834 12,669 4,200 19,103	30,488 30,765 9,295 10,532 14,945 6,169 21,015	40,824 26,602 14,607 11,834 12,669 4,200 19,103
Subtotal:-	-	11,798	12,350	129,702	131,092	129,702	8,987	9,902	103,3	103,343	103,3
CND TOM PAS(JUL) CARADA JAIL TELLO KOREA, REPUBLIC OTHER	MI	1,55	3,783 297 45 443 984	1.55	3.743 297 45 443 914	32,127 9,360 7,071 3,127 7,174	1,689 98 13 0 351	3,523 341 747	1,649	3,523 208 351 747	30.145 8,304 4,481 2,877 6,181
Subtotal:	-	1,996	5,553	1,996	5,553	59,559	2,151	4,868	2,151	4,869	51,988
CND TOM SAUCE (JUL) CARADA JAMA MEXICO OTHER	MT	2,213 313 244 521	3, <b>515</b> 507 386 999	2,213 313 244 521	3,515	37,736 6,701 4,117 8,464	2,356	3,501	1,305	3,503	37, 170 5, 51 2, 77 8, 57
Subtotal:	-	3,291	5,406	3,291	5,40	57,193	3,264	5,158	3,264	5,138	54,156
FRZN VEGETABLES FZN SWT CORN(JUL) JAPAN EC 12 UNITED KINGDOM AUSTRALIA MEXICO OTHER	MIT	2,22 1,03 59 20 40 63	214	2,22 1,03 59 20 40 63	2,36 36 25 49 21 64	34,119 7,761 5,603 3,811 3,419 10,948	2,085 359 164 144 251 502	2,052 266 178 301 134 468	2,085 395 161 141 231	2,05 26 17 30 13 46	29,160 3,250 2,001 3,265 2,150 8,840
Subtotal:	-	4,497	4,085	4,497	4,085	60,058	3,361	3,221	3,361	3,221	46,565
FZM F FRY(JUL) JAPAN KOREA, REPUBLIC HONG KONG OTHER	MI	10,118	9,545	10,150 1,130 3,57	9,545 8,12 9,17	120,97 14,51 9,70 40,19	7,397 799 51 2,76	6,604 71 59 3,21	7,350	3,21	9,727 142 3,191
Subtotal:	-	15,473	15,755	15,873	15,75	185,390	11,467	11,119	11,467	11,129	131,874
TREE NUTS ALMONDS UNSH(JUL) INDIA JAPAN EC 12 MEXICO OTHER	MI	40 2 1 1 1 8	3.2	405 231 181 98 98	303 287 153 32 64	4,175 3,95 1,01 1,77 1,99	410 710 3 2 1	49 772 22 77 172	429 719 311 213 114	494 772 228 77 172	5,088 11,830 1,906 1,851 4,528
Subtotal:-	_	1,013	840	1,013	840	11,898	1,976	1,744	1,976	1.744	25,203
ALMND SH/PREP(JUL) EC 12 GERMANY JAPAN NETHERLANDS FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM OTHER	MI	8,229	000	8,262 3,249 1,186 1,249 1,021 881 3,388	5,946 2,069 977 1,321 880 2,818	106,617 44,805 18,2051 11,188 10,930 52,392	26,062 9,762 3,541 4,233 3,042 3,362 9,937	18,893 6,079 3,616 4,486 1,611 3,006 9,024	26,062 9,762 3,541 4,233 3,042 3,362 9,937	18,893 6,079 3,616 4,486 1,611 3,006 9,024	336,151 1363,3917 63,3917 35,9864 171,939
Subtotal:	-	12,83	9,740	12,835	9,740	177,211	39,535	31,532	38,539	31,532	571,481
WALNUTS SH(AUG) E 12 JAPAN CAMADA GERMANY ISRALL AUSTRALIA OTHER Subtotml:	- MI	18 10 15 12 12 13 13 10 80	244 220 196 158 0 53 309 1,022	4,060 2,318 1,775 1,323 1,173 1,173 1,340 12,790	7,269 3,000 1,797 1,437 1,251 3,391	4,060 2,3175 1,3773 1,1340 12,790	57 44 53 28 46 50 34	603 907 714 231 223 573 3,048	13,000	20110,3333399 1055,333399 60,7	13,002 9,026 13,026 43,955 43,094
WALNUTS UNSH(AUG) EC 12 SPAIN GERMANY ITALY NETHERLANDS	117	141	8 0	44,162 14,065 13,565 13,577 3,684 6,086		44,162 14,065 13,560 13,577 3,684 6,086	137 107 0 0 30 326	0 0 0 0 0 486	77,771 25,216 22,859 15,203 6,798 12,259	73,634 20,964 16,523 17,290 10,157 14,077	77,771 25,216 22,859 15,203 6,798 12,259
OTHER Subtotal:		29		50,247		50,247	463	486	90,030	87,710	90,030
HOPSEPRODUCTS HOP PELTS (SEP) BRAZIL EC 12 CAWADA GERMANY OTHER	M	r 7	2 6 4 11 6 70 0 0	1,892 1,227 1,036				44 76 471 0 1,896	6,855 6,474 6,731 4,344	4,1219 7,32587 12,157	7,963 6,633 4,344 7,93
Subtotal:-	_	30						2,488		27,965	29,591

# U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED JUL 92

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		-									
TOTAL TELD COUNTRY				QUANT	TITY			VALUE	(1,000 DO)	LLARS)	
COUNTRY	C	URR MO	CURR MO	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST
HOP EXTRACT(SEP) EC 12 GERMANY MEXICO BRAZIL BELGIUM-LUXEMBOU NETHERLANDS OTHER	MT	135 44 24 21 47 12 41	95 46 0 33 20 0 213	971 387 351 247 189 146 626	1,739 890 616 434 211 272 1,670	1,062 416 351 2624 168 687	1,919 551 580 290 783 160 658	1,660 783 0 462 355 0 2,559	11,639 4,387 7,666 3,259 2,474 1,760 9,522	22,967 9,659 9,817 3,284 3,173 4,880 21,526	12,884 4,848 7,666 3,686 1,989 10,516
Subtotal:-		220	340	2,196	4,460	2,360	3,447	4,681	32,062	57,594	34,548
HOPS, NSPF (SEP) EC 12 BRAZIL GERYANY CANADA JAPAN OTHER	MT	0003071	0 5 0 24 16 182	364 418 282 85 73 190	1,761 20 1,459 113 540	452 418 369 86 733 205	0 0 0 29 572	32 0 176 29 1,077	2,272 1,684 1,464 263	7,324 5,991 5,43 5,239	2,830 1,682 2,623 1,972
Subtotal:		73	227	1,130	2,511	1,234	600	1,314	6,424	13,547	7,298
WINE GRAPE WINE (JAN) EC 12 CANADA JAPAN UNITED KINGDOM OTHER	KL	2,935 2,444 1,414 2,032 2,241	4,057 4,038 1,877 2,394 2,174	18,080 16,510 10,674 10,060 13,254	23,852 20,065 10,807 12,893 15,728	31,335 28,859 18,392 17,424 24,725	5,102 2,789 2,070 3,157 3,008	6,919 4,667 2,483 3,835 2,802	27,304 16,403 13,735 15,433 17,496	36,590 22,998 14,205 20,679 19,859	48,370 33,837 24,147 27,773 31,962
Subtotal:-	-	9,034	12,146	58,519	70,452	103,307	12,969	16,871	74,938	93,652	138,31

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED JUL 92

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY				QUAL	TITY			VALUE	(1,000 DO	LLARS)	
COUNTRY	CL	URR MO	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST		CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TOT CURR YR	LAST
FR FRT & MINS FR APPLES(JUL) NEW ZEALAND CAMADA OTHER Subtotal:	MT	1,603 142 341 2,085	131 447 2,919 3,497	1,603 142 341 2,085	131 447 2,919 3,497	32,884 64,591 38,569 136,045	1,374 44 146 1,564	150 192 1,695 2,036	1,374 44 146 1,564	150 192 1,695 2,036	37,793 22,935 19,217 79,946
FR PEARS(JUL) CHILE ARGENTINA OTHER Subtotal:	MI	63 0 63	0 0 13 13	63 0 63	0 13 13	35,621 15,605 7,978 59,203	40 40 40	0 0 9 9	40 40 40	0000	11,768 10,161 10,868 32,797
APRICOT (MAY) NEW ZEALAND CHILE OTHER Subtotal:	ME	0000	0 1	0000	0 0 1 1	1,247 1,615	0000	0 0 2 2 2	0000	0 0 2 2 2	936 824 1,762
PEACH-NEC(MAY) CHILE OTHER Subtotal:	ME	0 79 79	0	103 103	000	53,780 556 54,336	0 41 41	0	97 97	0	33,679 568 34,247
PLUM-PRUNE (MAY) CHILE OTHER Subtotal:	MT -	0 11 11	000	69 11 80	380 10 391	23,711 56 23,767	0 15 15	0	57 15 73	228 19 247	14,650 68 14,718
FRESH GRAPES (MAY) CHILE MEXICO OTHER Subtotal:	MI	4,282 4,282	152 0 152	1,249 42,896 7 44,150	4,948 37,056 42,004	268,675 42,896 1,455 313,024	4,230 4,230	323 0 324	53,920 15 54,733	3,059 67,144 70,203	185,704 53,920 575 240,195
FR RASPERY(JAN) CANADA CHILE OTHER Subtotal:	MT	4,091 20 0 4,111	4,233	4,109 698 27 4,834	6,229 495 13 6,737	4,804 847 42 5,694	5,234 16 0 5,250	5,063 0 16 5,079	5,244 1,351 6,63	7,407 922 43 8,372	6,022 1,708 91 7,821
FR STRAWBRIS(JAN) MEXICO OTHER Subtotal:	MT -	237 13 251	23 4 27	11,535 737 12,272	8,000 472 8,472	13,041 1,224 14,266	129 33 162	20 10 30	14,242 1,423 15,666	9,436 707 10,143	15,844 2,611 18,455
FR BANANA(JAN) ECUADOR COSTA RICA OTHER Subtotal:	MT - 1/2	77,479 61,392 20,049 58,920	63,457 85,383 125,233 274,073	674,692 404,304 784,854 1,863,850	575,922 557,341 955,938 2,089,200	1,114,970 686,311 1,427,762 3,229,043	20,849 19,597 35,924 76,370	17,779 25,086 33,228 76,093	174,874 131,361 230,085 536,321	165,627 162,632 286,362 614,621	297,039 220,165 418,361 935,565
FR MANGO(JAN) MEXICO OTHER Subtotal:		20,658 658 21,316	17,365 17,373	63,712 14,469 78,181	57,452 4,923 62,375	76,402 15,720 92,122	11,666 434 12,099	14,061 14,083	47,549 8,017 55,566	54,392 5,045 59,437	54,419 9,417 63,836

# U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY			Pipu	RRETING IE		10 KS 111D1	CALED	TATER	(1,000 DOI	TARGA	-
COUNTRY	C	URR MO	CURR MO	QUANT YR TDT	YR TDT	LAST	CURR MO			YR TOT	LAST
REGION	L	AST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	CURR YR	YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	CURR YR	YEAR
FR PINAPLE(JAN) COSTA RICA DOMINICAN REPUBL HONDURAS OTHER Subtotal:	MET	4,475 2,169 2,038 280 8,962	4,502 1,525 1,334 978 8,339	27,388 22,321 14,203 4,664 68,576	35,893 18,063 19,308 4,542 77,806	50,422 32,324 25,529 5,763 114,039	2,066 515 554 60 3,196	2,204 381 359 159 3,103	12,957 5,201 3,945 833 22,935	16,691 4,132 5,212 886 26,921	23,912 7,409 7,243 1,093 39,657
FR CANTLPE (MAY) MEXICO COSTA RICA OTHER Subtotal:	MI	4,470	139 0 0 139	48,357 2,734 4,904 55,995	45,870 1,731 10,462 58,063	108,481 36,808 72,339 217,627	1,189 0 1,189	26 0 0 26	16,281 1,281 1,130 18,692	13,489 991 2,409 16,889	38,352 18,764 16,896 74,011
FR MELON,OT(MAY) MEXICO COSTA RICA OTHER Subtotal:	ME	2,713 0 13 2,725	203	21,244 1,218 3,666 26,128	17,925 896 3,863 22,684	54,677 18,135 42,101 114,914	1,169 0 2 1,171	50 0 0 50	8,301 780 1,227 10,308	5,819 489 1,102 7,410	19,490 8,591 13,916 41,996
FR ORANGES (NOV) MEXICO EX 12 SPAIN MOROCCO CTHER Subtotal:	ME	283 1,277 1,277 1,277 0 2,180	934 934	24,894 12,089 12,003 10,755 12,433 60,170	2,619 1,015 969 4,504 3,648 11,786	25,465 12,179 12,094 10,755 13,873 62,273	3,181 3,181 3,181 3,523	0 3 3 254 257	16,178 10,243 10,133 7,587 6,369 40,377	1,207 675 647 3,033 958 5,875	16,456 10,273 10,164 7,587 6,805 41,120
CAMNED FRUIT CND MANDRN(JAN) ES 12 SPAIN CHINA (MAINLAND) OTHER Subtotal:	MT	1,816 1,816 1,252 276 3,343	1,682 1,682 1,573 136 3,390	24,580 24,548 8,464 1,907 34,951	29,362 29,360 16,716 1,908 47,986	30,092 30,061 11,236 2,494 43,822	1,848 1,848 1,137 326 3,311	2,231 2,231 1,551 1,551 3,966	28,150 28,100 7,789 2,376 38,315	38,081 38,077 16,950 2,601 57,632	34,241 34,188 10,408 3,166 47,815
CND BLK OLV(NOV) EC 12 SPAIN OTHER Subtotal:	MI	1,112 1,012 1,372 1,485	1,126 921 405 1,532	9,064 8,310 1,623 10,688	11,090 9,678 2,778 13,868	11,871 10,824 2,185 14,056	2,137 1,884 615 2,752	2,506 1,991 735 3,240	16,948 15,143 2,692 19,640	23,541 19,738 4,629 28,170	22,602 20,079 3,632 26,234
CND GRN OLV(NOV) EC 12 SPAIN OTHER Subtotal:	MI	4,202 4,183 104 4,306	3,721 3,640 208 3,929	30,351 29,734 30,932	27,650 27,151 956 28,606	40,818 40,087 40,717	10,950 10,909 186 11,136	9,639 9,482 10,001	74,240 73,074 980 75,220	69,548 68,421 1,843 71,391	99,328 97,904 100,884
CND PEACH(JUN) EC 12 GREECE OTHER Subtotal:	MI	1;330 1;322 1,391	173 173 247 420	1,666 1,618 1,805	620 600 1,065 1,685	17,779 17,608 11,482 19,261	704 685 43 747	93 177 269	886 840 108 994	351 336 860 1,211	10,914 10,740 12,121
CND PINAPLE(JAN) THAILAND PHILIPPINES OTHER Subtotal:	MI	13,322 10,765 22,444 26,531	10,773 7,871 3,580 22,225	86,802 58,035 28,648 173,485	122,346 71,459 22,102 215,907	121,625 117,297 48,130 287,053	8,828 6,767 1,894 17,489	6,637 5,075 2,564 14,275	55,949 37,388 21,072 114,409	84,921 47,179 14,012 146,113	80,069 75,580 32,920 188,569
DRIED FRUIT DRD APRCT(JUL) TURKEY OTHER Subtotal:	MT	168 15 182	151 22 173	168 15 182	151 22 173	8,137 194 8,331	374 60 434	383 69 452	374 60 434	383 69 452	16,893 475 17,368
DATES(SEP) PAKISTAN CHINA (MAINLAND) OTHER Subtotal:	MI	70 90 11 172	126 12 34 173	2,971 676 1,116 4,763	4,272 1,660 922 6,854	3,006 730 1,122 4,857	89 74 31 194	83 33 91 206	2,994 708 1,462 5,163	4,244 1,605 1,701 7,550	3,036 811 1,473 5,320
DRD FIG(SEP) EC 12 GREECE TURKEY OTHER Subtotal:	MT	0000	0000	812 760 202 20 1,033	1,100 1,055 600 18 1,718	813 760 213 20 1,045	0000	0000	2,270 2,094 453 23 2,746	3,351 3,210 1,367 41 4,758	2,274 2,094 475 2,772
DRD RAISIN(AUG) CHILE MEXICO OTHER Subtotal:	ME	765 88 20 873	649 36 107 792	6,741 3,748 244 10,732	4,224 3,422 579 8,225	6,741 3,748 244 10,732	829 107 25 960	603 34 117 754	6,471 2,724 249 9,445	4,546 2,707 593 7,847	6,471 2,724 249 9,445
FRUIT JUICE(SSE) APPLE JUIC(JUL) ARGENTINA EC 12 GERMANY OTHER Subtotal:	KL	48,796 13,311 11,546 29,744 91,850	44,519 5,025 3,525 38,067 87,611	48,796 13,311 11,546 29,744 91,850	44,519 5,025 3,525 38,067 87,611	303,296 206,757 146,966 356,207 866,260	18,538 5,246 4,587 11,787 35,571	15,029 2,150 1,535 15,082 32,261	18,538 5,246 4,587 11,787 35,571	15,029 2,150 1,535 15,082 32,261	111,840 86,019 61,953 131,096 328,955
FCOJ(DEC) BRAZIL OTHER Subtotal:	MT.	48,765 29,712 78,477	47,962 4,354 52,316	576,705 132,054 708,759		1,031,023 191,961 1,222,984	9,118 6,632 15,750	12,548 1,357 13,905	119,871 32,200 152,071	166,384 27,527 193,911	235,573 46,511 282,085
GRAPE JU(JAN) ARGENTINA OTHER Subtotal:	KL	4,020 1,722 5,741	14,698 10,017 24,715	33,495 11,125 44,620	42,175 53,228 95,403	54,022 20,907 74,929	8 <b>80</b> 76 <b>7</b> 1,6 <b>4</b> 6	5,539 3,935 9,474	6,653 4,526 11,178	15,290 20,157 35,447	11,917 8,584 20,501

# U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY QUARTITY VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)												
COUNTRY		CURR MO	CURR MO	YR TDT		TAST	CIRP NO			-		
PREGION PREADL. THORACTARY	KL	LAST YR	CURR YR	LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST	
PNEAPL JUCN(JAN) THAILAND PHILIPPINES OTHER Subtotal:	Pols.	9,480 9,261 3,750 22,491	5,871 9,691 1,763 17,325	79,976 72,527 29,360 181,862	103,714 72,087 14,163 189,964	119,381 126,971 50,344 296,697	2,417 1,799 1,234 5,450	1,517 1,954 749 4,219	19,712 14,503 8,415 42,629	27,753 14,528 5,066 47,347	31,067 25,444 14,331 70,842	
PNEAPL JUNC(JAN) PHILIPPINES JAPAN OTHER Subtotal:	KL	3,499 1,366 140 5,005	597 1,404 1,073 3,073	18,539 12,621 2,678 33,838	17,083 5,158 3,281 25,522	34,985 13,482 6,612 55,078	1,029 963 65 2,056	221 721 520 1,462	5,345 7,283 1,315 13,943	6,572 2,146 1,337 10,055	10,691 7,838 2,611 21,141	
FROZEN FRUIT FZM STRBRY(DEC) MEXICO OTHER	MI	732 56 788	1,325	18,531	16.730	20,129	777 459 1,236	1,210	19,463 4,359 23,822	15,020 3,669 18,689	20,731 6,110 26,841	
FRESH VEGETABLES FR BEANS(OCT) MEXICO OTHER	MI		1,406	19,450	17,379	21,518 11,130 734		1,323				
Subtotal: FR CARROT(OCT) CANADA MEXICO	ME	28 138 166 255 143	300 390	11,091 11,416 33,662 11,195	9,970 10,310 38,365 15,363	11,863 42,522 11,843	106 138	133 99	10,318 10,577	10,747 278 11,024	10,360 609 10,969	
Subtotal:  FR CABBAGE(OCT)  CAMADA	MI	398	691	45,012	54,040	54,540	112	232	13,267	14,955	12,283 3,213 100 15,596	
Subtotal:—— FR CELERY(OCT) MEXICO	MI	1,453 1,509	354 154 1,008	12,303 2,074 14,377	9,668 9,453 19,121	14,891 2,173 17,064	494	225 69 294	2,893 609 3,503	2,726 1,731 4,458	3,764 630 4,393	
Subtotal: FR CUCMER(OCT MEXICO	MI	248	198 198	15,457 17,189	8,794 1,700 10,495	15,457 3,877 19,334	56 56	49	4,808 376 5,184	2,459 374 2,833	4,808 863 5,671	
OTHER Subtotal: FR CAULFING(OCT) MEXICO CAMADA	MT	2,629 3,294	4,049 734 4,782	159,813 170,195 7,533	147,606 22,840 170,446	162,482 173,639	758 604 1,362	1,008 590 1,598	71,908 76,423 1,648 314	59,904 67,771 1.082	72,669 77,819 1,648 527	
OTHER Subtotal: FR GARLIC(OCT) MEXICO	MI	280 300	589 0 589	7,533 810 8,393	4,942 1,081 125 6,147	7,533 1,482 50 9,065	98 103 2,728	177	1,977	1,492	2,190	
ARGENTINA OTHER Subtotal: FR ONION(OCT)	MI	1,614 0 1,724	1,876 29 432 2,337	10,171 3,536 3,006 16,713	11,174 2,389 2,021 15,584	10,292 3,536 5,870 19,698	2,848	2,107 28 327 2,462	12,479 4,838 3,593 20,910	11,053 2,843 2,618 16,515	12,738 4,838 5,831 23,407	
MEXICO OTHER Subtotal:——	ME	5,190 545 5,734	4,439 491 4,930	170,922 28,278 199,200	145,792 35,176 180,968	178,136 31,159 209,295	3,632 646 4,278	5,094 584 5,679	86,584 9,593 96,176	86,614 16,317 102,931	91,813 11,097 102,911	
MEXICO EC 12 NETHERLANDS OTHER Subtotal:		4,461 1,433 1,413 216 6,111	2,486 1,917 1,889 250 4,652	109,167 7,033 6,866 1,690 117,890	97,278 7,359 7,192 1,760 106,397	120,168 8,994 8,773 2,981 132,143	3,612 2,848 2,798 499 6,960	3,855 3,555 3,4615 8,005	98,718 21,778 21,190 4,073 124,570	100,011 21,363 20,716 4,239 125,612	105,952 25,935 25,230 5,424 137,311	
FR SEED POT(OCT) CAMADA OTHER Subtotal:	MI	21 0 21	98 20 117	81,030 81,032	54,907 41 54,949	82,852	0 1	15 21	15,377 15,380	7,761 41 7,803	15,551 15,554	
FR TBL POT(OCT) CANADA OTHER Subtotal:	MI	3,584 28 3,612	3,986 3,986	228,303 59 228,362	84,894 92 84,986	239,059 62 239,121	596 604	418 0 418	37,736 43 37,779	14,418 75 14,492	39,428 45 39,473	
FR TOMATO(OCT) MEXICO OTHER Subtotal:		10,185 1,077 11,262	12,510 1,255 13,765	332,249 6,367 338,616	178,670 10,658 189,329	353,625 7,170 360,795	8,185 1,584 9,768	6,167 1,444 7,611	245,214 9,702 254,916	119,734 9,780 129,514	254,240 10,404 264,644	
FR ASPARG(OCT) MEXICO OTHER Subtotal: CAMMED VEGETABLES	MI	1,016 19 1,034	1,371 148 1,519	17,167 4,142 21,310	18,439 4,641 23,080	18,366 5,081 23,447	937 20 957	1,273 155 1,428	24,640 5,040 29,680	25,619 5,232 30,851	25,756 6,161 31,917	
CND TOM PST(JUL) MEXICO CHILE OTHER Subtotal:	MI	2,953 2,121 5,434	1,455 190 1,645	2,953 2,121 359 5,434	1,455 190 1,645	10,791 7,986 4,827 23,604	1,747 2,020 333 4,101	846 133 979	1,747 2,020 333 4,101	846 1339 979	6,897 5,740 15,976	
CRD TOM SAUCE(JUL) EC 12 ITALY DOMINICAN REPUBL CHILE OTHER Subtotal:	MI	133 133 20 181 256 590	41 177 110 334	133 133 20 181 256 590	41 177 110 334	1,796 1,636 1,336 1,934	100 100 13 72 138 323	56 115 80 254	100 100 13 72 138 323	56 115 3 80 254	1,581 1,515 862 1,157 4,485	

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U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED

		U.S.	MA	RETTING YE	AR BEGINNII JUL 92	G AS INDI	CATED	BI CRUGIA			
COMMODITY AND COUNTRY				QUAR				VALUE	(1,000 DOX		
COUNTRY	1	LAST YR	CURR MO	TR TOT	YR TOT CURR YR	LAST	CURR MO LAST TR	CURR TR	IR THE	CHR TR	LAST
CHD TOMATO(JUL) CHILE EC 12 ISRAEL ITALY OTHER Subtotal:	PET	2.078 1.084 487 1.050 513 4.162	1.922 1.411 0 1.156 658 3.991	2,078 1,084 1,087 2,050 513 4,162	1,411 1,156 1,658 3,991	13,146 12,839 12,839 11,094 14,881 43,112	1,044 353 221 342 240 1,859	698 667 0 474 361	1.044 353 221 342 240 1.859	698 667 474 361 1.725	6.095 5.255 4.210 4.163 2.537 18.098
CED MSHROOM(JUL) INDONESIA HOUSE KONS CHINA HOUSE KONS CHINA TAINAM OTHER Subtotal:	202	1.012 1.090 1.269 688 641 4.700	1,201 449 969 413 780 3,812		1,201 449 969 413 780 3,812	13,221 11,993 11,494 7,804 51,686	3.173 2.269 2.404 2.217 11.541	3.406 887 605 057 811 8.765	3:173	3.406 887 	49.779 43.443 443 443 13.443 14.443 1
FROSEN VEGETABLES FIN BROCLI(SEP) MEXICO OTHER Subtotal:	HT.	6,172 635 6,807	6.764 765 7,529	92.135 6.928 99.062	127,361 11,158 138,519	97,064 3,901 106,965	3.892 405 4.297	4.730 629 5.359	61.217 65:444	87.723 95.244	64.429 %:431
FIN CAULFIR(SEP) MEXICO OTHER Subtotal:	HT	196 36 231	42 2 45	24.539 25.794	17.871 559 18.430	24,911	149 17 166	31 2 33	18.711 802 19.513	14.622 376 14.999	19,005 866 19,871
FZM POTATO(SEP) CAMADA OTHER Subtotal:	HT	5,878 105 5,983	8,053 8,079	69.760 506 70.266	80.488 268 80.756	73,301 73,844	3.185 82 3.266	4.005	37.973 362 38.275	42.447	49.823
TREE HUTS PISTACHIO MSH(SEP) HONG KONG TURKEY OTHER Subtotal:	MI	0 15 0 15	0000	248 18 54 319	0 19 3 22	248 18 54 319	950	0000	455 108 131 694	87 104	455 108 131 694
CASHEW NUT(AUG) INDIA BRAEIL OTHER Subtotal:	MT	1.426 1.011 1.018 3.455	1,980 2,309 1,299 5,588	23,705 19,759 10,290 53,754	20,674 24,005 9,469 54,149	23,725 19,759 10,290 53,754	7,928 5,083 4,410 17,422	9 - 779 9 - 660 4 - 821 24 - 260	114.168 14.369 44.363 246.881	108.480 107.268 19.568 255,316	114.168 14.169 14.165 246.841
FILBERTS (AUG) TURKEY OTHER Subtotal:	HT	85 89	280 285	4.364 235 4.599	3,025 83 3,108	4,364 235 4,599	254 19 272	B01 22 823	12.817 836 13.654	8,424 1,744 1,744	12.817 13.654
PECAS HSH(SEP) MEXICO OTHER Subtotal:	HT	807 807	295 0 295	13,269 684 13,953	8,906 73 8,979	13,269 684 13,953	2.114	791 0 791	30,649 32,154 32,803	20,982 266 21,248	30 -649 32 : 663
WHEES CHOPASPRE WH(JAM) EC 12 FRANCE ITALY OTHER Subtotal:	KL.	1,944 720 482 18 1,961	2.392 730 1.055 2.450	12,564 3,759 104 12,668	12,055 4,218 4,592 228 12,283	32,576 9,924 12,304 461 33,037	14.090 9.180 2.139 54 14.144	19.792 12.771 4.665 276 20.069	94.913 61.288 16.336 309 95.222	105,814 72,874 20,312 908 106,721	777.064 137.120 251.120 251.120
FIEVERM WM(JAM) EC 12 ITALY SPAIN FORTUGAL OTHER Subtotal:	KL	1,033 668 296 43 23 1,057	2.883 2,147 446 202 4 2,887	7.053 4,208 2.032 376 67 7,120	9,300 5,872 2,428 5,59 6,366	13,600 7,986 3,858 938 13,734	3.463 3.2659 471 3.4 3.498	3-758 5-596 2-304 1-492 9-775	22.758 9.697 2.569 2.923 22.917	21.966 24.755 20.186 4.662 293 32.260	46.896 18.809 17.649 17.867 17.9
OTH GP WINE (JAN) EC 12 FRANCE ITALY OTHER Subtotal:	KL.	11.713 3.896 5.572 2.553 14.266	514 53 416 63 576	\$1,352 7,037 39,838 97,725	81,120 28,429 40,644 18,143 99,264	148,814 52,370 73,294 30,879 179,694	41.219 20.066 15.233 46.834	1-030 285 661 38 1-067	239.745 160.759 104.204 32.862 332.607	321,559 -76,343 -109,635 -39,260 360,819	536,629 277,356 193,324 63,394 600,023
OTH WH PROD(JAM) JAPAN EC 12 OTHER Subtotal:	KL	283 239 50 572	191 720 45 956	1,925 1,683 388 3,996	1,425 2,672 367 4,465	3,068 3,211 707 6,986	787 313 88 1,188	594 1.005 102 1.700	4,901 2,242 802 7,946	3,998 3,852 692 8,542	8,167 4,390 13,948
CUT FLOWERS ROSES (JAN) COLOMBIA OTHER Subtotal:	HOR	000	0	000	000	000	4.840 1:211 6;051	4-468 1-384 5-852	48,640 17,961 66,601	46,895 15,837 62,731	57,543 24,150 91,694
CARBATIONS (JAM) COLOMBIA OTHER Subtotal:	HOR	000	000	000	000	0 0	4,373 4,592	4,874 206 4,280	45,819 2,644 48,463	53.163 2.176 55:338	67:920 33:227 71:47